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PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

Fellow Citizens of the Senate and House of Representatives:

The continued disorganization of the Union, to which the President has so often called the attention of Congress, is yet a subject of profound and patriotic concern. We may, however, find some relief from that anxiety in the reflection that the painful political situation, although before untried by ourselves, is not new in the experience of nations. Political science, perhaps, as highly perfected in our own times and country as in any other, has not yet discovered any means by which civil wars can be absolutely prevented. An enlightened nation, however, with a wise and beneficent Constitution of free government, may diminish their frequency and mitigate their severity by directing all its proceedings in accordance with its fundamental law.

Reconstruction.

When a civil war has been brought to a close, it is manifestly the first interest and duty of the State to repair the injuries which the war has inflicted and to secure the benefit of the lessons it teaches as fully and as speedily as possible. This duty was upon the termination of the rebellion promptly accepted, not only by the Executive Department, but by the insurrectionary States themselves; and restoration in the first moment of peace was believed to be as easy and certain as it was indispensable. The expectations, however, then so reasonably and confidently entertained, were disappointed by legislation from which I felt constrained, by my obligations to the Constitution, to withhold my assent. It is therefore a source of profound regret that in complying with the obligation imposed upon the President by the Constitution, to give to Congress from time to time information of the state of the Union, I am unable to communicate any definitive adjustment satisfactory to the American people, of the questions which since the close of the rebellion, have agitated the public mind. On the contrary, candor compels me to declare that at this time there is no Union as our fathers understood the term, and as they meant it to be understood by us. The Union which they established can exist only where all the states are represented in both Houses of Congress, "where one state is as free as another to regulate its internal concerns according to its own will," and where the laws of the Central Government, strictly confined to matters of national jurisdiction, apply with equal force to all the people of every section. That such is not the present "state of the Union" is a melancholy fact; and we all must acknowledge that the restoration of the States to their proper legal relations with the Federal Government, and with one another, according to the terms of the original compact, would be the greatest temporal blessing which God in his kindest Providence could bestow upon this nation. It becomes our imperative duty to consider whether or not it is impossible to effect this most desirable consummation. The Union and the Constitution are inseparable. As long as one is obeyed by all parties, the other will be preserved, and if one is destroyed both must perish together. The destruction of the Constitution will be followed by other and still greater calamities. It was ordained not only to form a more perfect Union between the States, but to "establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity." Nothing but implicit obedience to its requirements in all parts of the country will accomplish these great ends. Without that obedience, we can look forward only to continual outrages upon individual rights, incessant breaches of the public peace, national weakness, financial dishonor, the total loss of our prosperity, the general corruption of morals and the final extinction of popular freedom. To save our country from evils so appalling as these we should renew our efforts again and again. To me the process of restoration seems perfectly plain and simple. It consists merely in a faithful application of the Constitution and laws. The execution of the laws is not now obstructed or opposed by physical force. There is no military or other necessity, real or pretended, which can prevent obedience to the Constitution, either North or South. All the rights and all the obligations of States and individuals can be protected and enforced by means perfectly consistent with the fundamental law. The Courts may be everywhere open, and if open, their process would be unimpeded. Crimes against the United States can be prevented or punished by the proper judicial authorities in a manner entirely practicable and legal.—There is, therefore, no reason why the Constitution should not be obeyed, unless those who exercise its powers, have determined that it shall be disregarded and violated. The mere naked will of this Government, or of some one or more of its branches, is the only obstacle that can exist to a perfect union of all the States on this momentous question. On some of the measures growing out of it, I have had the misfortune to differ from Congress, and have expressed my convictions without reserve, though with becoming deference to the opinion of the Legislative Department. Those convictions are not only unchanged, but strengthened by subsequent events and further reflection. The transcendent importance of the subject will be a sufficient excuse for calling your attention to some of the reasons which have so strongly influenced my own judgment.

The hope that we may all finally concur in a mode of settlement consistent at once with our true interest and with our sworn duties to the Constitution, is too natural and too just to be easily relinquished. It is clear to my apprehension that the States lately in rebellion are still members of the National Union. When did they cease to be so? The "ordinances of secession," adopted by a portion, in most of them by a very small portion of their citizens, were mere nullities. If we admit now that they were valid and effectual for the purpose intended by their authors, we sweep from under our feet the whole ground upon which we justified the war. Were those States afterwards expelled from the Union by the war? The direct contrary was averred by this Government to be its purpose, and was so understood by all those who gave their blood and treasure to aid in its prosecution. It cannot be that a successful war, waged for the preservation of the Union, had the legal effect of dissolving it. The victory of the nation's arms was not the disgrace of her policy. The defeat of secession on the battle-field was not the triumph of its lawless principle; nor could Congress, with or without the consent of the Executive, do anything which would have the effect, directly or indirectly, of separating States from each other. To dissolve the Union is to repeal the Constitution which holds it together, and that is a power which does not belong to any department of this Government, or to all of them united.—This is so plain that it has been acknowledged by all branches of the Federal Government. The Executive, (my predecessor as well as myself,) and the heads of all the departments, have uniformly acted upon the principle that the Union is not only undissolved, but indissoluble. Congress submitted an amendment of the Constitution to be ratified by the Southern States, and accepted their acts of ratification as a necessary and lawful exercise of their highest function. If they were not States, or were States, out of the Union, their consent to a change in the fundamental law of the Union would have been nugatory and Congress in asking it committed a political absurdity. The Judiciary has also given the solemn sanction of its authority to the same view of the case. The Judges of the Supreme Court have included the Southern States in their circuits, and they are constantly, in *banc* and elsewhere, exercising jurisdiction which does not belong to them, unless those States are States of the Union. If the Southern States are competent parts of the Union, the Constitution is the supreme law for them, as it is for all the other States. They are bound to obey it, and so are we. The right of the Federal Government, which is clear and unquestionable, to enforce the Constitution upon them, implies the correlative obligation on our part to observe its limitations and execute its guarantees. Without the Constitution we are nothing. By, through and under the Constitution we are what it makes us. We may doubt the wisdom of the law; we may not approve of its provisions, but we cannot violate it merely because it seems to confine our powers within limits narrower than we could wish. It is not a question of individual or class or sectional interest, much less of party predominance, but of duty, of high and sacred duty, which we are all sworn to perform.

If we cannot support the Constitution with the cheerful alacrity of those who love and believe in it, we must give to it at least the fidelity of public servants who act under solemn obligations and commands which they dare not disregard. The constitutional duty is not the only one which requires the States to be restored. There is another consideration, which, though of minor importance, is yet of great weight. On the 22d day of July, 1861, Congress declared, by an almost unanimous vote of both Houses, that the war should be conducted solely for the purpose of preserving the Union and maintaining the supremacy of the Federal Constitution and laws, without impairing the dignity, equality and rights of the States, or of individuals, and that when this was done, the war should cease. I do not say that this declaration is personally binding on those who joined in making it any more than individual members of Congress are personally bound to pay a public debt created under a law for which they voted. But it was a solemn public official pledge of the national honor, and I cannot imagine upon what grounds the repudiation of it is to be justified, if it be remembered that this promise was not made to Rebels only. Thousands of true men in the South were drawn to our standard by it, and hundreds of thousands in the North gave their lives in the belief that it would be carried out. It was made on the day after the first great battle of the war had been fought and lost. All patriotic and intelligent men then saw the necessity of giving such an assurance, and believed that without it the war would end in disaster to our cause. Having given that assurance in the extremity of our peril, the violation of it now in the day of our power, would be a rude rending of that good faith which holds the moral world together; our country would cease to have any claim upon the confidence of men. It would make the war not only a failure but a fraud. Being sincerely convinced that these views are correct, I would be unfaithful to my duty if I did not recommend the repeal of the acts of Congress which place ten of the Southern States under the domination of military masters.—If calm reflection shall satisfy a majority of your honorable bodies that the acts referred to are not only a violation of the national faith, but in direct conflict with the Constitution, I dare not permit myself to doubt that you will immediately strike them from the statute book. To demonstrate the unconstitutional character of those acts I need do no more than refer to their general provisions. It must be seen at once that they are not authorized to dictate what alterations shall be made in the Constitutions of the several States, to control the elections of State Legislators and State officers, members of Congress, and electors of President and Vice President, by arbitrarily declaring who shall vote and who shall be excluded from that privilege, to dissolve State Legislatures or prevent them from assembling; to dismiss judges and other civil functionaries of the States, and appoint others, without regard to State laws; to organize and operate all the political machinery of the States; to regulate the whole administration of their domestic and local affairs according to the mere will of strange and irresponsible agents sent among them for that purpose—these are powers not granted to the Federal Government or to any one of its branches. Not being granted, we violate them in the face of a positive interdict, for the Constitution forbids us to do whatever it does not affirmatively authorize either by express words or by clear implication. If the authority we desire to use does not come to us through the Constitution we can exercise it only by usurpation; and usurpation is the most dangerous of political crimes. By that crime, the enemies of free government in all ages have worked out their designs against public liberty and private right. It leads directly and immediately to the establishment of absolute rule; for undelegated power is always unlimited and unrestrained. The acts of Congress in question are not only objectionable for their assumption of ungranted power, but many of their provisions are in conflict with the direct prohibitions of the Constitution. The Constitution commands that a republican form of government shall be guaranteed to all the States, that no person shall be deprived of life, liberty or property without due process of law, arrested without a judicial warrant, or punished without a fair trial before an impartial jury, that the privilege of *habeas corpus* shall not be denied in time of peace, and that no bill of attainder shall be passed even against a single individual. Yet the system of measures established by these acts of Congress does totally subvert and destroy the form as well as the substance of republican government in the ten States to which they apply. It binds them hand and foot in absolute slavery and subjects them to a strange and hostile power, more unlimited and more likely to be abused than any other now known among civilized men. It tramples down all those rights in which the essence of liberty consists and which a free government is always most careful to protect. It denies the *hebeas corpus* and the trial by jury. Personal freedom, property and life, if assailed by the passion, the prejudice or the rapacity of the ruler, have no security whatever. It has the effect of a bill of attainder or bill of pains and penalties not upon a few individuals, but upon whole masses, including the millions who inhabit the subject States, and even their unborn children.

These wrongs being expressly forbidden, cannot be constitutionally inflicted upon any portion of our people, no matter how they may have come within our jurisdiction, and no matter whether they live in States, Territories or districts. I have no desire to save from the proper and just consequences of their great crime those who engaged in rebellion against the Government. But as a mode of punishment, the measures under consideration are the most unreasonable that could be invented. Many of those people are perfectly innocent; many keep their fidelity to the Union untainted to the last; many were incapable of any legal offence; a large proportion even of the persons able to bear arms were forced into rebellion against their will, and of those who are guilty with their own consent, the degrees of guilt are as various as the shades of their character and temper. But these acts of Congress confound them all together, in one common doom. Indiscriminate vengeance upon classes, sects and parties, or upon whole communities, for offences committed by them against the Governments to which they owed obedience, was common in the barbarous ages of the world. But Christianity and civilization have made such progress that recourse to a punishment so cruel and unjust would meet with the condemnation of all unprejudiced and right-minded men.—The punitive justice of this age, and especially of this country, does not consist in stripping whole States of their liberties and reducing all their people, without distinction, to the condition of slavery. It deals separately with each individual, confines itself to the forms of law, and vindicates its own purity by an impartial examination of every case before a competent judicial tribunal. If this does not satisfy all our desires with regard to Southern Rebels, let us console ourselves by reflecting that a free Constitution, triumphant in war, and unbroken in peace, is worth far more to us and our children than the gratification of any present feeling. I am aware it is assumed that this system of government for the Southern States is not to be perpetual. It is true this Military Government is to be only provisional, but it is through this temporary evil that a greater evil is to be made perpetual.—If the guarantees of the Constitution can be broken, provisionally, to serve a temporary purpose, and in a part only of the country, we can destroy them everywhere and for all time. Arbitrary measures often change, but they generally change for the worse. It is the curse of despotism that it has no halting place. The intermitted exercise of its power brings no sense of security to its subjects, for they can never know what more they will be called to endure when its red right hand is armed to plague them again. Nor is it possible to conjecture how or where power, unrestrained by law, may seek its next victim. The States that are still free, may be enslaved at any moment, for, if the Constitution does not protect all, it protects none. It is manifestly and avowedly the object of these laws to confer upon negroes the privilege of voting and to disfranchise such a number of white citizens as will give the former a clear majority at all elections in the Southern States. This to the minds of some persons, is so important that a violation of the Constitution is justified as a means of bringing it about.

Negro Suffrage.

The morality is always false which excuses a wrong because it proposes to accomplish a desirable end. We are not permitted to do evil that good may come. But in this case the end itself is evil as well as the means. The subjugation of States to negro domination would be worse than the military despotism under which they are now suffering. It was believed beforehand that the people would endure any amount of military oppression for any length of time, rather than degrade themselves by subjection to the negro race. Therefore, they have been left without a choice. Negro suffrage was established by act of Congress, and the military officers were commanded to superintend the process of clothing the negro race with the political privileges torn from white men.

The blacks in the South are entitled to be well and humanely governed, and to have the protection of just laws for all their rights of person and property. If it were practicable at this time to give them a government exclusively their own, under which they might manage their own affairs in their own way, it would become a grave question whether we ought to do so, or whether common humanity would not require us to save them from themselves. But under the circumstances, this is only a speculative point. It is not proposed merely that they shall govern themselves, but that they shall rule the white race, make and administer State laws, elect Presidents and members of Congress, and shape to a greater or less extent the future destiny of the whole country. Would such a trust and power be safe in such hands? The peculiar qualities which should characterize any people who are fit to decide upon the management of public affairs for a great State have seldom been combined. It is the glory of white men to know that they have had these qualities in sufficient measure to build upon this continent a great political fabric and to preserve its stability for more than ninety years, while in every other part of the world all similar experiments have failed. But if anything can be proved by known facts, if all reasoning upon evidence is not abandoned, it must be acknowledged that in the progress of nations negroes have shown less capacity for government than any other race of people. No independent government of any form has ever been successful in their hands. On the contrary, wherever they have been left to their own devices they have shown a constant tendency to relapse into barbarism. In the Southern States, however, Congress has undertaken to confer upon them the privilege of the ballot. Just released from slavery, it may be doubted whether, as a class, they know more than their ancestors, how to organize and regulate civil society. Indeed, it is admitted that the blacks of the South are not only regardless of the rights of property, but so utterly ignorant of public affairs, that their voting can consist of nothing more than carrying a ballot to the place where they are directed to deposit it. I need not remind you that the exercise of the elective franchise is the highest attribute of an American citizen, and that, when guided by virtue, intelligence, patriotism, and a proper appreciation of our free institutions, it constitutes the true basis of a democratic form of government, in which the sovereign power is lodged in the body of the people; a trust artificially created, not for its own sake, but solely as a means of promoting the general welfare. Its influence for good must necessarily depend upon the elevated character and true allegiance of the elector. It ought, therefore, to be reposed in none except those who are fitted morally and mentally to administer it well; for, if conferred upon persons who do not justly estimate its value, and are indifferent as to its results, it will only serve as a means of placing power in the hands of the unprincipled and ambitious, and must eventuate in the complete destruction of that liberty of which it should be the most powerful conservator. I have, therefore, heretofore urged upon your attention the great danger to be apprehended from an untimely extension of the elective franchise to any new class in our country, especially when the large majority of that class, in wielding the power thus placed in their hands, cannot be expected correctly to comprehend the duties and responsibilities which pertain to suffrage. Yesterday, as it were, four millions of persons were held in a condition of slavery, that had existed for generations. To-day they are freemen, and are assumed by law to be citizens. It cannot be presumed, from their previous condition of servitude, that, as a class, they are as well informed as to the nature of our Government as the intelligent foreigner who makes our land the home of his choice. In the case of the latter, neither a residence of five years, and the knowledge of our institutions which it gives, nor attachment to the principles of the Constitution, are the only conditions upon which he can be admitted to citizenship. He must prove, in addition, a good moral character, and thus give reasonable ground for the belief that he will be faithful to the obligations which he assumes as a citizen of the Republic. Where a people, the source of all political power, speak, by their suffrages, through the ballot-box, it must be carefully guarded against the control of those who are corrupt in principle and enemies of free institutions, for it can only become to our political and social system a safe conductor of healthy popular sentiment when kept free from demoralizing influences. Controlled through fraud and usurpation, by the designing, anarchy and despotism must inevitably follow. In the hands of the patriotic and worthy our Government will be preserved upon the principles of the Constitution inherited from our fathers. It follows, therefore, that in admitting to the ballot-box a new class of voters not qualified for the exercise of the elective franchise, we weaken our system of government instead of adding to its strength and durability. I yield to no one in attachment to that rule of general suffrage which distinguishes our policy as a nation. But there is a limit, wisely observed hitherto, which makes the ballot a privilege and a trust, and which requires of some classes a time suitable for probation and preparation. To give it indiscriminately to a new class, wholly unprepared by previous habits and opportunities to perform the trust which it demands, is to degrade it and finally to destroy its power, for it may be safely assumed that no political truth is better established than that such indiscriminate and all embracing extension of popular suffrage must end at last in its overthrow and destruction.

I repeat the expression of my willingness to join in any plan within the scope of our constitutional authority, which promises to better the condition of the negroes in the South by encouraging them in industry, enlightening their minds, improving their morals, and giving protection to all their just rights as freedmen; but the transfer of our political inheritance to them would, in my opinion, be an abandonment of a duty which we owe alike to the memory of our fathers and the rights of our children. The plan of putting the Southern States wholly, and the General Government partially, into the hands of negroes, is proposed at a time peculiarly unpropitious. The foundations of society have been broken up by civil war; industry must be recognized; justice re-established; public credit maintained, and order brought out of confusion. To accomplish these ends would require all the wisdom and virtue of the great men who formed our institutions originally. I confidently believe that their descendants will be equal to the arduous task before them, but it is worse than madness to expect that the negroes will perform it for us. Certainly we ought not to ask their assistance until we despair of our own competency. The great difference between the two races in physical, mental and moral characteristics will prevent an amalgamation or fusion of them together in one homogeneous mass. If the inferior obtains the ascendancy over the other it will govern with reference only to its own interests, for it will recognize no common interest, and create such a tyranny as this continent has never yet witnessed. Already the negroes are influenced by promise of confiscation and plunder; they are taught to regard as an enemy every white man who has any respect for the rights of his own race. If this continues it must become worse and worse, until all order will be subverted, all industry cease, and the fertile fields of the South grow up into a wilderness. Of all the dangers which our nation has yet encountered, none are equal to those which must result from the success of the effort now making to Africanize the half of our country. I would not put considerations of money in competition with justice and right, but the expenses incident to reconstruction under the system adopted by Congress, aggravate what I regard as the intrinsic wrong of the measure itself. It has cost uncounted millions already, and if persisted in, will add largely to the weight of taxation already too oppressive to be borne without just complaint, and may finally reduce the Treasury of the nation to a condition of bankruptcy. We must not delude ourselves. It will require a strong standing army and probably more than two hundred millions of dollars per annum to maintain the supremacy of negro governments after they are established. The sum thus thrown away would, if properly used, form a sinking fund large enough to pay the whole national debt in less than fifteen years. It is vain to hope that negroes will maintain their ascendancy themselves. Without military power they are wholly incapable of holding in subjection the white people of the South. I submit to the judgment of Congress whether the public credit may not be injuriously affected by a system of measures like this. With our debt and the vast private interests which are complicated with it, we cannot be too cautious of a policy which might by possibility impair the confidence of the world in our Government. That confidence can only be retained by carefully inculcating the principles of justice and honor on the popular mind and by the most scrupulous fidelity to all our engagements of every sort. Any serious breach of the organic law, persisted in for a considerable time, cannot but create fears for the stability of our institutions. Habitual violation of prescribed rules, which we bind ourselves to observe, must demoralize the people; our only standard of civil duty being set at naught, the sheet-anchor of our political morality is lost, and the public conscience swings from its moorings and yields to every impulse of passion and interest. If we repudiate the Constitution, we will not be expected to care much for mere pecuniary obligations. The violation of such a pledge as we made on the 22d day of July, 1861, will assuredly diminish the market value of our other promises. Besides, if we now acknowledge that the national debt was created not to hold the States in the Union, as the taxpayers were led to suppose, but to expel them from it, and hand them over to be governed by negroes, the moral duty to pay it may seem much less clear. I say it may seem so, for I do not admit that this or any other argument in favor of repudiation can be entertained as sound. But its influence on some classes of minds may well be apprehended. The financial honor of a great commercial nation, largely indebted, and with a republican form of government, administered by agents of the popular choice, is a thing of such delicate texture, and the destruction of it would be followed by such unspeakable calamity, that every true patriot must desire to avoid whatever might expose it to the slightest danger. The great interests of the country require immediate relief from these enactments. Business in the South is paralyzed by a sense of general insecurity, by a terror of confiscation, and the dread of negro supremacy. The Southern trade, from which the North would have derived so great a profit under a government of law, still languishes, and can never be revived until it ceases to be fettered by the arbitary power which makes all its operations unsafe. That rich country—the richest in natural resources the world ever saw, is worse than lost if it be not soon placed under the protection of a free Constitution. Instead of being as it ought to be, a source of wealth and power, it will become an intolerable burden upon the rest of the nation. Another reason for retracing our steps will doubtless be seen by Congress in the late manifestations of public opinion upon this subject. We live in a country where the popular will always enforces obedience to itself sooner or later. It is in vain to think of opposing it with anything short of legal authority backed by overwhelming force. It cannot have escaped your attention that from the day on which Congress fairly and formally presented the proposition to govern the Southern States by military force, with a view to the ultimate establishment of negro supremacy, every expression of the general sentiment has been more or less adverse to it. The affections of this generation cannot be detached from the institutions of their ancestors; their determination to preserve the inheritance of free Government in their own hands, and transmit it undivided and unimpaired to their own posterity, is too strong to be successfully opposed. Every weaker passion will disappear before that love of liberty and law for which the American people are distinguished above all others in the world.

Duty of the President.

How far the duty of the President to preserve, protect and defend the Constitution requires him to go in opposing an unconstitutional act of Congress, is a very serious and important question on which I have deliberated much and felt extremely anxious to reach a proper conclusion. Where an act has been passed according to the forms of the Constitution by the supreme legislative authority, and is regularly enrolled among the public statutes of the country, Executive resistance to it, especially in times of high party excitement, would be likely to produce violent collision between the respective adherents of the two branches of the Government. This would be simply civil war, and civil war must be resorted to only as the last remedy for the worst of evils. Whatever might tend to provoke it should be most carefully avoided. A faithful and conscientious magistrate will concede very much to honest error, and something even to personal malice, before he will endanger the public peace; and he will not adopt forcible measures, or such as might lead to force, as long as those which are peaceable remain open to him or to his constituents. It is true that cases may occur in which the Executive would be compelled to stand on his own rights and maintain them regardless of all consequences, if Congress should pass an act which is not only in palpable conflict with the Constitution, but will certainly, if carried out, produce immediate and irreparable injury to the organic structure of the Government; and if there be neither judicial remedy for the wrongs it inflicts, nor power in the people to protect themselves without the official aid of their elected defender; if, for instance, the legislative department should pass an act, even through all the forms of law, to abolish a co-ordinate department of the Government in such a case the President must take the high responsibility of his office and save the life of the nation at all hazards. The so-called Reconstruction act, though as plainly unconstitutional as any that can be imagined, were not believed to be within the class last mentioned.—The people were not wholly disarmed of the power of self defence. In all the Northern States they still held in their hands the sacred right of the ballot, and it was safe to believe that in due time they would come to the rescue of their own constitution. It gives me pleasure to add that the appeal to our common constituencies was not taken in vain, and that my confidence in their wisdom and virtue seems not to have been misplaced.

Revenue Frauds—Tenure of Office Bill.

It is well and publicly known that enormous frauds have been perpetrated on the Treasury and that colossal fortunes have been made at the public expense. This species of corruption has increased, is increasing, and if not diminished, will soon bring us into total ruin and disgrace. The public creditors and tax payers are alike interested in an honest administration of the finances, and neither class will long endure the large handed robberies of the recent past. For this discreditable state of things there are several causes. Some of the taxes are so laid as to present an irresistible temptation to evade payment; the great sums which officers may win by connivance at fraud, create a pressure which is more than the virtue of many can withstand, and there can be no doubt that the open disregard of constitutional obligations, assumed by some of the highest and most influential men in the country, has greatly weakened the moral sense of those who serve in subordinate places. The expenses of the United States, including interest on the public debt, are more than six times as much as they were seven years ago. To collect and disburse this vast amount requires careful supervision as well as systematic vigilance. The system, never perfected, was much disorganized by the Tenure of Office bill, which has almost destroyed official accountability. The President may be thoroughly convinced that an officer is incapable, dishonest or unfaithful to the Constitution, but under the law which I have named, the utmost he can do is to complain to the Senate and ask the privilege of supplying his place with a better man. If the Senate be regarded as personally or politically hostile to the President, it is natural, and not altogether unreasonable, for the officer to expect that it will take his part as far as possible; restore him to his place, and give him a triumph over his Executive superior. The officer has other chances of impunity, arising from accidental defects of evidence; the mode of investigating it, and the secrecy of the hearing.—It is not wonderful that official malfeasance should become bold in proportion as the delinquents learn to think themselves safe. I am entirely persuaded that under such a rule the President cannot perform the great duty assigned to him of seeing the laws faithfully executed, and that it disables him most especially from enforcing that rigid accountability which is necessary to the due execution of the revenue laws. The Constitution invests the President with authority to decide whether a removal should be made in any given case; the act of Congress declares in substance that he shall only accuse such as he supposes to be unworthy of their trust. The Constitution makes him sole judge in the premises, but the statute takes away his jurisdiction, transfers it to the Senate and leaves him nothing but the odious and sometimes impracticable duty of becoming a prosecutor. The prosecution is to be conducted before a tribunal whose members are not like him—responsible to the whole people, but to separate constituent bodies, and who may hear his accusation with great disfavor. The Senate is absolutely without any known standard of decision applicable to such a case. Its judgment cannot be anticipated, for it is not governed by any rule. The law does not define what shall be deemed good cause for removal, and it is impossible even to conjecture what may or may not be so considered by the Senate.—The nature of the subject forbids clear proof. If the charge be incapacity, what will support it? Fidelity to the Constitution may be understood or misunderstood in a thousand different ways, and by violent party men in violent party times, unfaithfulness to the Constitution may even come to be considered meritorious. If the officer be accused of dishonesty, how shall it be made out? Will it be inferred from acts unconnected with pulic duty, from private history, or from general reputation? or must the President await the commission of an actual misdemeanor in office? Shall he in the mean time risk the character and interest of the nation in the hands of men to whom he cannot give his confidence? Must he forbear his complaint until the mischief is done and cannot be prevented? If his zeal in the public service should impel him to anticipate the overt act, must he move at the peril of being tried himself for the offence of slandering his subordinates? In the present circumstances of the country some one must be held responsible for official delinquency of every kind. It is extremely difficult to say where that responsibility should be thrown, if it be not left where it has been placed by the Constitution. But all just men will admit that the President ought to be entirely relieved from such responsibility, if he cannot meet it, by reason of restrictions placed by law upon his action. The unrestricted power of removal from office is a very great one to be trusted, even to a magistrate chosen by the general suffrage of the whole people, and accountable directly to them for his acts; it is undoubtedly liable to abuse, and at some periods of our history perhaps has been abused. If it be thought desirable and Constitutional that it should be so limited as to make the President merely a common informer against other public agents, he should at least be permitted to act in that capacity before some open tribunal, independent of party politics, ready to investigate the merits of every case, furnished with the means of taking evidence, and bound to decide according to established rules. This would guarantee the safety of the accuser when he acts in good faith, and the same time secure the rights of the other party. I speak, of course, with all proper respect for the present Senate, but it does not seem to me that any legislative body can be so constituted as to insure its fitness for these functions. It is not the theory of this Government that public offices are the property of those who hold them. They are given merely as a trust for the public benefit, sometimes for a fixed period, sometimes during good behavior, but generally they are liable to be terminated at the pleasure of the appointing power which represents the collective majesty and speaks the will of the people. The forced retention in office of a single dishonest person may work great injury to the public interests. The danger to the public service comes not from the power to remove but from the power to appoint; therefore, it was that the framers of the constitution left the power of removal unrestricted, while they gave the Senate a right to reject all appointments which, in its opinion, were not fit to be made. A little reflection on this subject will probably satisfy all who have the good of the country at heart, that our best course is to take the Constitution for our guide, walk in the path marked out by the founders of the Republic, and obey the rules made sacred by the observance of our great predecessors.

The Finances and the Currency.

The present condition of our finances and circulating medium is one of which your early consideration is invited. The proportion which the currency of any country should bear to the whole value of the annual produce circulated by its means is a question upon which political economists have not agreed, nor can it be controlled by legislation, but must be left to the irrevocable laws which everywhere regulate commerce and trade. The circulating medium will ever irresistably flow to those points where it is in greatest demand. The law of supply and demand is as unerring as that which regulates the tides of the ocean; and indeed the currency like the tides, has its ebbs and flows throughout the commercial world. At the beginning of the rebellion the bank note circulation of the country amounted to not much more than two hundred millions of dollars; now, the circulation of national bank notes and those known as legal tenders, is nearly seven hundred millions. While it is urged by some that this amount should be increased, others contend that a decided reduction is absolutely essential to the best interests of the country. In view of these diverse opinions, it may be well to ascertain the real value of our paper issues. When compared with a metalic or convertible currency for this purpose, let us inquire how much gold and silver could be purchased by the seven hundred millions of paper money now in circulation. Probably not more than half of the amount of the latter, showing that when our paper currency is compared with gold and silver, its commercial value is compressed into three hundred and fifty millions. This striking fact makes it the obvious duty of the Government, as early as it may be consistent with the principles of sound political economy, to take such measures as will enable the holders of its notes, and those of the national banks, to convert them without loss on specie or its equivalent. A reduction of our paper circulating medium need not necessarily follow. This, however, would depend upon the law of demand and supply, though it should be borne in mind that by making legal tender and bank notes convertible into coin or its equivalent, their present specie value in the hands of their holders would be enhanced one hundred per cent. Legislation for the accomplishment of a result so desirable is demanded by the highest public considerations. The Constitution contemplates that the circulating medium of the country shall be uniform in quality and value at the time of the formation of that instrument. The country had just emerged from the war of the Revolution, and was suffering from the effects of a redundant and worthless paper currency. The sages of that period were anxious to protect their posterity from the evils which they themselves had experienced. Hence in providing a circulating medium, they conferred upon Congress the power to coin money and regulate the value thereof, at the same time prohibiting the States from making anything but gold and silver a tender in payment of debts. The anomalous condition of our currency is in striking contrast with that which was originally designed. Our circulation now embraces first, notes of the national banks, which are made receivable for all dues to the Government, excluding imports, and by all its creditors, excepting in payment of interest upon its bonds and the securities themselves; second, legal tender notes issued by the United States, and which the law requires shall be received as well in payment of all debts between citizens, as of all Government dues, excepting imports; and third, gold and silver coin.—By the operation of our present system of finance, however the metalic currency when collected is reserved only for one class of Government creditors, who, holding its bonds, semi-annually receive their interest in coin for the National Treasury. They are thus made to occupy an invidious position, which may be used to strengthen the arguments of those who would bring into disrepute the obligations of the nation. In the payment of all its debts the plighted faith of the Government should be inviolably maintained; but, while it acts with fidelity towards the bondholder who loaned his money, that the integrity of the Union might be preserved, it would at the same time, observe good faith with the great mass of the people who, having rescued the Union from the perils of rebellion, now bear the burdens of taxation that the Government may be able to fulfil its engagements. There is no reason which will be accepted as satisfactory by the people, why those who defend us on the land and protect us on the sea, the pensioners upon the gratitude of the nation, braving the scars and wounds received while in its service, the public servants in the various departments of the Government, the farmer who supplies the soldiers of the army and the sailors of the navy, the artisan who toils in the nation's workshops, or the machanics and laborers who build its edifices and construct its forts and vessels of war, should in payment of their just and hard earned dues receive depreciated paper, while another class of their countrymen, no more deserving are paid in coin of gold and silver. Equal and exact justice requires that all the creditors of the Government should be paid in a currency possessing a uniform value. This can only be accomplished by the restoration of the currency to the standard established by the Constitution, and by this means we would remove a discrimination which may, if it has not already done so, create prejudice that may become deep rooted and widespread, and imperil the national credit. The feasibility of making our currency correspond with the Constitutional standard may be seen by reference to a few facts derived from our commercial statistics. The production of precious metals in the United States from 1849 to 1857, inclusive, amounted to $579,000,000; from 1858 to 1860, inclusive, to $137,500,000, and from 1861 to 1867, inclusive, to $457,500,000, making the grand aggregate of products since 1849 $1,174,000,000. The amount of specie coined from 1849 to 1857, inclusive, was $439,000,000; from 1858 to 1860, inclusive, $152,000,000; and from 1861 to 1867, inclusive, $310,000,000, making total coinage since 1849, $874,000,000. From 1849 to 1857, inclusive, the exports of specie amounted to $271,000,000; from 1858 to 1860, inclusive, $148,000,000 and from 1861 to 1867, inclusive, it was, $322,000,000, making the aggregate of net exports since 1849, $741,000,000. There are in the Treasury $111,000,000 in coin, something more than $40,000,000 in circulation on the Pacific Coast, and a few millions in the national and other banks, in all about $160,000,000. This, however, taking into account the specie in the country prior to 1849, leaves more than three hundred millions of dollars which have not been accounted for by exportation, and therefore, may yet remain in the country. These are important facts, and show how completely the inferior currency will supersede the better, forcing it from circulation among the masses, and causing it to be exported as a mere article of trade to add to the money capital of foreign lands.—They show the necessity of retiring our paper money, that the return of gold and silver to the avenues of trade may be invited, and a demand created which will cause the retentions at home of at least so much of the productions of our rich and inexhaustible gold bearing fields as may be sufficient for purposes of circulation. It is unreasonable to expect a return to a sound currency so long as the Government, by continuing to issue irredeemable notes, fills the channels of circulation with depreciated paper. Notwithstanding a coinage by our mints since 1849 of eight hundred and seventy four millions of dollars, the people are now strangers to the currency which was designated for their use and benefit, and specimens of the precious metals, bearing the national device are seldom seen except when produced to gratify the interest excited by their novelty. If depreciated paper is to be continued as the permanent currency of the country, and all our coin is to become a mere article of

Continued on Fourth Page.

The Bedford Gazette.

Friday Morning, December 13, 1867.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

We print, on our outside pages, the annual message of the President of the United States, and ask that all "unto whom these presents may come," will give that document a careful perusal. The grave importance of the questions which it discusses, as well as the propriety of ascertaining for ourselves the character of the information concerning the state of the country, which the Chief Executive has seen fit to transmit to Congress, renders it the duty of every good citizen to read and ponder the President's message. For our own part, we are not inclined to comment upon it at length. Suffice it to say that it is sound on the issues of the day, and is written with great force and ability. The President's treatment of the "Reconstruction" question, is happy in the extreme, and we doubt whether the immortal Webster himself could have made a clearer and more cogent argument upon the constitutional points involved in that question, than that given us by Mr. Johnson. If any man can read the President's discussion of the Reconstruction Acts, and afterwards believe them either constitutional, or practicable, he must be "possessed of a devil." As to Mr. Johnson's views on financial matters, we believe them to be sound. A resumption of specie payments, would go far toward restoring business to its natural channels. The withdrawal of the National Bank issues and the substitution in their stead, of government legal tenders, would be a step in this direction and would cancel a considerable portion of our bonded debt on which we are now paying interest in coin. But we refer our readers to the Message, and leave them to judge of its merits, for themselves.

"THE WILL OF THE COLORED PEOPLE."

We cull this flower from the *parterre* of Ulysses S. Grant, that is to say, we pull this specimen brick out of the structure of the Report of the Acting Secretary of War:

"The will of the colored people may be in favor of supporting loyal office-holders, but their intelligence is not now sufficient to enable them to combine for the execution of their will.—All their combinations are now conducted by white men under the protection of the military; if this protection is withdrawn the white men now controlling would withdraw with it; and some of the Southern people, now exasperated at what they deem the freedmen's presumption, would not be very gentle toward them, so that the presence of a larger force will be required for some time to maintain the freedmen in the right of suffrage."

"The will of the colored people *may* be in favor of supporting loyal office-holders." We had thought there was no subjunctive mood about that matter. Ulysses Simpson Grant, we are astonished at you! To think that *you* could have any douot about the "will of the colored people" being in favor of supporting *loyal* office-holders! Are the Southern blacks not all "loyal" to their very hearts' core! Were they not always Union men and true to the "*old* flag" during the war! Nay, didn't "the *colored* troops fight bravely!"—And yet you coldly say "the will of the colored people *may* be in favor of supporting loyal office-holders." Again, "their intelligence is not now sufficient," &c. Why, we had supposed that the *colored* people of the South are the most intelligent of all the inhabitants of Dixey, at least far more so than the white disfranchised rebels. Are not the "colored people" revising the Constitution of the Southern States, improving upon the work of the Pinckneys, the Crawfords, the Houstons and the Prentisses, and do you dare to say, Ulysses Grant, that they are not *intelligent?* "All their combinations are now conducted by white men under the protection of the military." Softly, softly, Ulysses! We are under the impression that *slavery* was abolished some years ago. Is it possible that we are mistaken? Can it be that the "will of the colored people" is still trammeled and fettered and that "white men, *protected by the military*," *conduct* "colored" organization? Is it really true that the "colored man" is still a beast of burden in the hands of white men, who control him and make him do their bidding, with a bayonet at his back instead of the overseer's whip? O Ulysses, it cannot be! And yet you say so. "And *some* of the Southern people, now exasperated at what they deem the freedmen's presumption, would not be very gentle toward them, so that the presence of a larger force will be required for some time to maintain the freedmen in the right of suffrage." Only *some* of "the Southern people." We were led to believe that *all* of the Southern people are murderers, wolves, blood-hounds, hyenas, gorillas; you know they are, Mr. Grant, for all the Radical presses and preachers say so, and you wouldn't pretend to say that they lie. And because "*some* of the Southern people (Ulysses will be exclusive and denominate the *whites* of the South the Southern people) would not be *very* gentle toward the freedmen (who, according to Ulysses, are neither part nor parcel of the Southern people) *therefore*, "the presence of a large force will be required to maintain the freedmen in the right of suffrage." Let it be remembered that the *people* of the South must be "*very* gentle toward the freedmen," if the latter are to maintain the right of suffrage. *Gentle* will not do; "*very gentle*" is the word. And to make the people of the South "very gentle" toward the freedmen, the presence of a large force will be required. Right for once, Ulysses!—*A larger force will be required!* Yes, *Negro Suffrage* must be sustained! More troops must be sent to the South! The Southern people must be made "very gentle toward the freedmen." And "who cares for expenses?"

PROSECUTED FOR LIBEL.

The editors of the Lancaster *Intelligencer* have been prosecuted for publishing a libel upon a certain clergyman who shall be nameless in this article. With the "merits" of this case we have nothing to do, and, therefore, shall not attempt to discuss them. But we deem it our duty, as a public journalist, to say a word in regard to the *kind of suit* by which Rev. —— seeks vindication.

Under the laws of Pennsylvania, there are two kinds of action for *Libel*, viz: *Criminal Prosecution* and *Action for Damages*. In *Criminal Prosecutions*, the Commonwealth is the Plaintiff and the person who complains of having been libeled, is merely a witness for the Prosecution. In this species of cases the law, also, proceeds upon the antiquated maxim, "The greater the truth, the greater the libel." No evidence in justification of the publication complained of, is admitted by the courts upon trial of cases of this description. Indeed, if the defendant were to prove the truth of his allegations, how could such proof avail him when the greater truth only makes the greater libel? The fiction of law upon which this paradoxical theory is based, is, that *libelous utterances tend to a breach of the peace.* Hence the intention of the law, in authorizing criminal prosecutions for Libel, is not to enable the person who brings such prosecutions, to vindicate his or her *private character*, but to maintain the peace and dignity of the Commonwealth. On the other hand, upon the trial of *Civil Actions for the recovery of Damages*, the rule, "The greater the truth the greater the libel," does not obtain, and the defendant will be allowed to put in a plea of *justification*, and under that plea, the Court will admit evidence to prove the truth of the utterance alleged to be libelous. This species of suit is always brought by persons who desire to vindicate character or to recover damages for injuries sustained on account of the libelous publication.

Now, Rev. —— has chosen the former of these actions. He prosecutes the editors of the *Intelligencer* in order that the peace and dignity of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania may not be impaired. There was imminent peril that "a breach of the peace" would result from the alleged libelous utterances of the *Intelligencer*. In other words, such publications *might* lead to a fistic collision between the reverend gentleman and the fighting editor of the *Intelligencer*. Therefore, in order to prevent so great a public calamity, it was necessary to institute this prosecution. Now, we are constrained to believe that Rev. —— has taken bad legal advice. He certainly intended to bring suit for the purpose of vindicating his character. He certainly did *not* intend to bring such an action as would prevent the editors of the *Intelligencer* from putting evidence before the jury to prove *the truth* of the publication which he has sworn is libelous. A minister of the gospel would never, intentionally, do such a thing! Nay, he would rather say to the editors of the *Intelligencer* and to all mankind, "Tell the truth and shame the Devil!" Hence, we conclude that the legal advisers of Rev. —— have made a great mistake. Doubtless, having learned the duties of citizens at the feet of the Radical Gamaliel, Stevens, those advisers have so great regard for the "peace and dignity" of the Commonwealth, that in their anxiety to do "the State some service," they forgot that their client seeks a vindication of his own defamed character and that he desires that the editors of the *Intelligencer* shall make good, by lawful proof, before a jury of his and their countrymen, the allegations contained in the article which he alleges to be false and defamatory.

We have written these lines, "with malice toward none, with charity for all" concerned, having only in view an exposition of the ridiculousness of the popular idea that a conviction of libel operates as a vindication of the prosecutor's character. We conclude by asking this question: What criminal may not shield himself from the criticism of the press, if he can succeed in convicting the publisher upon the maxim, *the greater the truth the greater the libel?*

SURRENDER OF CONGRESS!

Great Defeat of the Radicals!

Impeachment Killed, Coffined and Buried!

The agony is over! The great Impeachment humbug is played out at last. On Friday last, Boutwell, the leader of the Impeachers, finished his speech in favor of deposing the President, and was replied to by Mr. Wilson, of Iowa. When the latter had concluded his speech, he moved to lay upon the table the report of the Impeachment Committee, and called the previous question. The Impeachers raged and roared with chagrin and anger. Stevens characterized Wilson's motion as "an unheard-of outrage." Butler, Logan, Schenck and Ashley resorted to dilatory motions, but to no purpose. On Saturday the Impeachers hoisted a flag of truce and proposed that if Wilson would withdraw his resolution to lay on the table, and agree to take a direct vote upon the Impeachment resolution, they would cease making dilatory motions. This proposition was accepted, and a vote was taken upon the resolution, which resulted as follows: Ayes, 57, Noes, 108! Thus was Impeachment slain in the house of its friends. Thus did Congress surrender to Andrew Johnson. Thus was the President of the United States, by a vote of two to one, vindicated from the false and malignant charges preferred against him by his enemies. Let the country breathe freely. The Ogre, Radicalism, is slain, coffined and buried out of sight.

THAT'S THE TALK.

Recently a committee of Kansas soldiers addressed a letter to Gen. Thomas Ewing, asking him whether it would be prudent to form clubs for the support of Gen. Grant for President. Gen. Ewing replied as follows:

"I hope yet to be able to support Gen. Grant for the Presidency; but I want first to know whether he approves of the reconstruction measures, for, if he does, I cannot support him. I regard them as mischevious; begotten of revenge, misdirected philanthropy and lust of power. I would as soon expect a house to stand on the crater of a living volcano, as a State, where whites and blacks being nearly equal in numbers, the whites are proscribed, and the blacks made rulers. Such a government cannot long have the heartfelt sympathy of any large body of white men anywhere."

Now, there's some sense in that kind of talk. Gen. Ewing will *not* support Gen. Grant because he is Ulysses Simpson Grant, but *will* support him if he accords with him in political sentiment. With men of intelligence, hero-worship is "played out." Gen. Ewing is, himself, a soldier, but he is also a statesman and a patriot. Such a man cannot support any candidate, (not even Gen. Grant,) who accepts, whether openly, or tacitly, the tyrannical and outrageous "Reconstruction" policy of the Radical Congress.

ILLINOIS.

There was no general election in this State, this fall, but the returns of the elections indicate that the Democrats have a majority in the Prairie State. Last year the State gave upwards of fifty thousand Radical majority. Truly, the political revolution of the present year has been overwhelming.

On the second inst., Hon George Sharswood, took his seat as a Judge of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania. On last Saturday morning, Judge Sharswood's long connection with the District Court of Philadelphia closed. The Court room was crowded and an address of farewell was delivered by David Paul Brown, Esq., on behalf of the members of the Bar, to which the Judge made a brief reply.

Messrs. Koontz, Lawrence, Miller, Morehead, and Taylor, Radical members of Congress from this State, voted against impeachment. Messrs. Broomall, Covode, Kelley, Mercur, Myers, O'Neill, Stevens, Williams and Wilson, Radical members from this State, voted for impeachment. Here are "two families." Can the Radicals of Pennsylvania support both of them?

Judge Sharswood having taken his seat upon the Supreme Bench, the public may look out for the abolishment of greenbacks. What! you don't think so, reader? Why, didn't the Bedford *Inquirer* and the Radical stumpers tell you before the election, that if Sharswood would be elected, greenbacks would be abolished?

The President requests Congress to repeal the Reconstruction acts. Congress will think about it. If the Maryland militia do not invade Pennsylvania, Congressmen will think it safe to repeal those acts. But they will watch the aforesaid militia until after the next Presidential election.

CUFFEE AT WORK!

A Black Rebellion in Alabama.

Montgomery, Ala., Dec. 4.

Alarming excesses have recently been committed by blacks in Bullock County, in the neighborhood of Perote. The colored loyal leagues have organized and resisted the processes of the civil authorities. Under instructions from colored emissaries, they have framed a code of laws to govern the negro population, opened a court, officered and organized, and are arresting by night all blacks who oppose their unlawful proceedings, and have carried punishment so far that their victims have applied to the civil authorities for protection. The black sheriff and his deputy were finally arrested, but other insurrectionary leaders organized the negroes and made armed resistance. Aid from other leagues was summoned, and the blacks flocked to Union Springs, threatening a general rising and the extermination of the whites, and taking possession of the country. The black leaders went to the plantations and forced the laborers to join them for vengeance, showing pretended orders from General Swayne that they had a right to kill all resisting their authority. During the excitement the negro church at Perote was burned by unknown parties—it is alleged by black leaguers, to inflame the negroes. The whites universally regret it. The white citizens have organized for protection. General Swayne was appealed to, and sent a detachment of troops promptly to the scene of troubles to restore order. The black insurrectionists have been arrested and lodged in jail, to be tried by the civil authorities. At the last accounts, order was restored, and all was quiet.

The majority report on the Impeachment question was written by Thomas Williams of the Twenty-third District of Pennsylvania. It was mainly prepared several months ago, and would have constituted the minority report, but for the accession to the Impeachers of Mr. Churchill, of New York.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

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Address to the Nervous and Debilitated whose sufferings have been protracted from hideous causes, or whose cases require prompt treatment to render existence desirable. If you are suffering or have suffered from involuntary discharges, what effect does it produce upon your general health? Do you feel weak, debilitated, easily tired? Does a little extra exertion produce palpitation of the heart? Does your liver, or urinary organs, or your kidneys, frequently get out of order? Is your urine sometimes thick, milky, or flocky, or is it ropy on settling? Or does a thick scum rise to the top? Or is a sediment at the bottom after it has stood awhile? Do you have spells of short breathing or dyspepsia? Are your bowels constipated? Do you have spells of fainting or rushes of blood to the head? Is your memory impaired? Is your mind constantly dwelling upon this subject? Do you feel dull, listless, moping, tired of company, of life? Do you wish to be left alone, to get away from everybody? Does any little thing make you start or jump? Is your sleep broken or restless? Is the lustre of your eye as brilliant? The bloom on your cheek as bright? Do you enjoy yourself in society as well? Do you pursue your business with the same energy? Do you feel as much confidence in yourself? Are your spirits dull and flagging, given to fits or melancholy? If so, do not lay it to your liver or dyspepsia. Have you restless nights? Your back weak, your knees weak, and have but little appetite, and you attribute this to dyspepsia or liver-complaint?

Now, reader, self-abuse, venereal diseases badly cured, and sexual excesses, are all capable of producing a weakness of the generative organs. The organs of generation, when in perfect health, make the man. Did you ever think that those bold, defiant, energetic, persevering, successful business men are always those whose generative organs are in perfect health? You never hear such men complain of being melancholy, of nervousness, of palpitation of the heart. They are never afraid they cannot succeed in business; they don't become sad and discouraged; they are always polite and pleasant in the company of ladies, and look you and them right in the face—none of your downcast looks or any other meanness about them. I do not mean those who keep the organs inflamed by running to excess. These will not only ruin their constitutions, but also those they do business with or for.

How many men from badly-cured diseases, from the effects of self-abuse and excesses, have brought about that state of weakness in those organs that has reduced the general system so much as to induce almost every other disease—idiocy, lunacy, paralysis, spinal affections, suicide, and almost every other form of disease which humanity is heir to, and the real cause of the trouble scarcely ever suspected, and have doctored for all but the right one.

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The Healing Pool, and House of Mercy.—Howard Association Reports, for YOUNG MEN, on the *crime of solitude*, and the *errors, abuses* and *diseases* which destroy the manly powers, and create impediments to *marriage*, with sure means of relief. Sent in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Address Dr. J. SKILLON HOUGHTON, Howard Association, Philadelphia, Pa. jun7,'67y1.

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Amazement.—With the quickness of thought, without injuring skin or fibre, or leaving a stain upon the scalp,

A Head is Transfigured!

or, in other words, changed from red, or sandy, or white, or grizzly gray, as the case may be, to a transcendant black or brown by

The Mystic Spell

of that scientific wonder of the century,

Cristadoro's Hair Dye,

a pure compound that defies rivalry, and is manufactured only by J. CRISTADORO, 68 Maiden Lane, New York. Sold by all Druggists. Applied by all Hair Dressers. nov8w4

Cancer, Scrofula, &c., Cured.—☞ Persons afflicted with Cancer, Scrofula, Tumors, Eruptions, &c., are cured by the use of Dr. GREENE'S ELECTRO-MEDICATED BATHS and Indian Vegetable remedies which cleanse the blood of all Humors, Mercury, Lead, &c., and restore health to invalids afflicted with every variety of disease. A book describing Cancer, Scrofula, Humors and other diseases, with their proper means of *cure*, may ue obtained free at the Medical Institute, or by mail. Address Dr. R. GREENE, 16 Temple place, Boston, Mass.

Errors of Youth.—A Gentleman who suffered for years from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, and all the effects of youthful indiscretion, will, for the sake of suffering humanity, send free to all who need it, the recipe and directions for making the simple remedy by which he was cured. Sufferers wishing to profit by the advertiser's experience, can do so by addressing, in perfect confidence, JOHN B. OGDEN,
may17,'67-1y Cedar Street, New York.

To Consumptives.—The Rev. Edward A. Wilson will send (free of charge) to all who desire it, the prescription with the directions for making and using the simple remedy by which he was cured of a lung affection and that dread disease Consumption. His only object is to benefit the afflicted and he hopes every sufferer will try this prescription, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing. Please address Rev. EDWARD A WILSON, No. 165 South Second Street, Williamsburgh, New York. sep13m8

Notices, &c.

Wood!—Wood!—Wanted 200 Cords of Wood at Shuck's Brick Yard. Proposals will be received until 10th of December by JOHN SPROAT & CO., nov15w4 or F. BENEDICT.

Ten Teachers Wanted.—Ten Teachers are wanted to take charge of the Monroe tp., Schools, the coming winter.
By order of the Board. DANIEL MILLER, nov29w3 Sec'y.

Notice of Dissolution.—The partnership heretofore existing between Richard Langdon and James G Slenker, under the style and title of Langdon and Slenker, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business will hereafter be continued by the said Richard Langdon. RICHARD LANGDON.
JAS. G. SLENKER.
Riddlesburg, Pa., Oct. 11, '67.—m3

Oyes! O yes! O Yes!—The undersigned having taken out auctioneer license holds himself in readiness to cry sales and auctions on the shortest notice. Give him a call. Address him at Ray's Hill, Bedford county, Pa. oct2-m6 WILLIAM GRACEY.

Something you need.—Cleaver's *Wonderful Liniment.*—It is efficacious and cheap. If you have a cut, old sore, frost bite, tetter or any ailment requiring outward application, you should use it. If your horses or cattle have cuts, kicks, sprains, grease, scratches, or old sores, you should use it, for you can get nothing better, either for yourself, or your horses and cattle. You can procure it of Store Keepers and dealers in patent medicines throughout the county. Manufactured only by JAS. CLEAVER, Hopewell, Pa. nov8m3

Horatio J. Means, Licensed Auctioneer, tenders his services to all persons having sales, or vendues. Give him a call. Residence, Black Valley, Monroe tp., six miles South of Bloody Run. nov8m3

Notice to Trespassers.—Notice is hereby given, by the undersigned, to all persons not to trespass on their respective properties, by fishing, hunting, or in any manner whatever, as they will be prosecuted for so doing, without respect to persons, to the fullest extent of the law.

James Leach, Philip Wyles, Jacob K. Ritchey, Christian Miller, Henry K. Ritchey, John Daugherty, Henry F. Mock, David Bottomfield, William C Ritchey, William Harklerod, Mathias Forney, Snake spring tp; Frederick Rice, George M. Imler, South Woodbury tp. nov29w3*

Bedford County, ss:—The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.—*To the Sheriff of Bedford County, Greeting:* We command you, that you attach William Fields, late of your county yeoman, by all and singular the goods and chattels, lands and tenements, in whose hands or possession soever the same may be, and that he be and appear before our Court of Common Pleas, to be held at Bedford, in and for said county on the 10th day of February, A. D., 1868, there to answer Jonathan Barnet of a plea of debt for money due on Promissary Note not exceeding $550.00, and also that you summon all persons in whose hands or possession the said goods, chattels, lands or tenements, or any of them may be found and attached, so that they and every of them, be and appear before our said Court, at the time and place aforesaid, to answer what shall be objected against them and abide the judgment of the Court therein. And have you then and there this writ. Witness the Honorable A. King, Esquire, President Judge of our said Court at Bedford, the 26th day of November, A. D., 1867.
O. E. HANNON, Proth'y.
A true copy. Certified.
Robert Steckman, Sheriff. nov29w6

Sales.

Public Sale of Valuable Real Estate.—By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford County, the undersigned Administrator of the Estate of Samuel Burket, late of Union Township deceased, will offer for sale, on the premises, on FRIDAY, DECEMBER 20, 1867, the following described Real Estate to wit: A splendid farm, being the mansion tract of said deceased, containing about 135 acres, more or less, 65 acres of which are cleared and under fence, the balance well timbered, and having thereon erected a two-story weather boarded house, a good barn, spring house, and other outbuildings. There is also a still house on the premises. This tract is well watered, has a good orchard and is very desirable. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, a. m., of said day, when the terms will be made known.
dec6w3 A. J. BURKET, Adm'r.

Public Sale.—*Estate of John Rowser, dec'd.*—The undersigned, appointed by the Orphans' Court of Bedford County, Trustee for the Sale of the Real Estate of Jno. Rowser, late of Napier tp., dec'd, will sell at Public Sale, on the premises, on FRIDAY, the 20th day of December 1867, the following described property to wit: A tract of land containing 156 acres, more or less, situate in Napier township, Bedford County, and adjoining lands of Jacob Miller on the North, J. S. Rowser on the West Henry Gephart's heirs on the South, and Peter Rowser on the East, about 80 acres cleared and under fence, 20 acres of which are good meadow, and balance well timbered. The improvements consist of a Frame House, and Double Log Barn. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock a. m., of said day, when terms will be made known. DUNCAN McVICKER,
Trustee for the Sale of the Estate of Jno. Rowser, dec'd. nov22w4

Public Sale of Real Estate.—The Subscribers, Executors of the last Will and Testament of Nathan H. Wolf, late of St. Clair township, dec'd., will offer at public sale, on the premises, in said township, on TUESDAY, THE 24th DAY OF DECEMBER, NEXT, the one undivided half of a tract of land situate in said township, adjoining lands of Jacob Croyle, John S. Miller, and others, and containing eighty acres and allowance. About Sixty-five acres of the land is cleared and under cultivation, and the residue is well timbered. The improvements are a two story Log Dwelling House with Kitchen attached, a frame Bank Barn, Smoke House and other outbuildings. There is also a SPLENDID ORCHARD on the place, and near the door of the dwelling, one of the Best Springs in the neighborhood.

This tract is known as "Chestnut Ridge" land, is of the finest quality, and very productive.

The other undivided half of this tract belongs to John Wolf, one of the Executors, but the whole will sold together and undivided so that the whole title may pass to the purchaser.

Terms—One-third of the purchase money in hand; the balance in two equal annual payments, without interest, secured by judgments or mortgage.

Possessions given on the 1st of April, next.
JOHN WOLF,
nov29w4 THOMAS McCOY, Ex'rs.

Private Sale of Valuable Real Estate.—The undersigned, Executor of the last Will and Testament of John S. Ritchey, late of Bedford tp., dec'd, will sell at private sale, the MANSION PLACE of said dec'd containing 113 acres, more or less, with THREE DWELLING HOUSES, a GRIST MILL, SAW MILL, DISTILLERY, BARN, and other outbuildings thereon erected, situated three miles northeast of Bedford. There is also a good orchard of choice fruit trees, and a Spring of never-failing water on the premises. The place affords a splendid site for a Factory, there being excellent water power. Also, a tract of choice land containing 30 acres, adjoining the above mentioned tract, having a good BARN and ORCHARD thereon. These tracts will be sold separately, or together, as the purchaser may desire. Also, a tract of timber land, in Bedford tp., adjoining lands of Fred. Koontz, Adam Dibert and others, containing about 50 acres.

Terms—reasonable. For information, address the undersigned, Pattonsville, Bedford co., or Richard Sill, Bedford.
nov29tf JOSIAH RITCHEY, Ex'r.

For Sale or Trade.
2 lots in the city of Omaha, Nebraska.
2 tracts, of 160 acres each, within three miles of a depot on the Union Pacific Railroad, back of Omaha.
1 tract of bottom land, timbered and praire, two miles from Omaha city.
One-third of 7,000 acres in Fulton county, Pa., including valuable ore, mineral and timber lands, near Fort Littleton.
Over 4,000 acres of valuable ore, coal and timber lands in West Virginia.
Also—320 acres of land in Woodbury co., Iowa.
ALSO—Twenty-five one acre lots, adjoining the borough of Bedford, with limestone rock for kiln or quarry, on the upper end of each.
ALSO—A lot of ground (about one acre) at Willow Tree, in Snake Spring township, on Chambersburg and Bedford Turnpike, three miles East of Bedford, with frame dwelling house, cooper-shop, stable, &c, thereon erected.
O. E. SHANNON,
jun21,'67y1 Bedford, Pa.

Valuable Land for Sale—The undersigned offers for sale the following valuable bodies of land:

THREE CHOICE TRACTS OF LAND, containing 160 acres each, situated on the Illinois Central Railroad, in Champaign county, State of Illinois, 8 miles from the city of Urbana, and one mile from Rentual Station on said Railroad. Two of the tracts adjoin, and one of them has a never-failing pond of water upon it. The city of Urbana contains about 4,000 inhabitants. Champaign the greatest wheat growing county in Illinois.

Also—*One-fourth of a tract of land*, situated in Broad Top township, Bedford county, containing about 45 acres, with all the coal veins of Broad Top running through it.

Also—*Three Lots in the town of Coalmont.* Huntingdon county.
Jan 26, '66-tf F. C. REAMER.

Splendid Farm for Sale—7 miles from Bedford, containing ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY ACRES, 125 acres under cultivation, half creek bottom; well watered; excellent Brick House and Frame Barn; plenty of good timber; convenient to schools, churches and mills. Will be sold at a bargain. Inquire of
MEYERS & DICKERSON,
oct26tf Bedford, Pa.

Valuable Real Estate at Private Sale.—One lot of ground in the centre of Bloody Run, fronting on Main street about sixty-five feet, one of the very best business locations in Bloody Run. Also, ten acres of wood land, adjacent to Bloody Run, lying on the Bedford Rail Road, containing first rate iron ore and having thereon a never-failing spring of water.

For particulars inquire at the store of Mrs. S. E. Mann, Bloody Run, or of Dr. Hickok, Bedford, Pa. Dec 15, '65.

The Inquirer Book Store.—The subscribers have just opened a Book and Stationery Store, in the building adjoining the "Inquirer Office," opposite the "Mengel House," lately occupied by Mrs. Tate, where they are prepared to sell all kinds of Stationery, such as Foolscap, Congress, Legal and Record cap, Long Bill, Sermon Letter, Congress Letter, Commercial Note, best quality, Bath Post large and small, Ladies' note (gilt), Ladies' Octavo note (gilt), Mourning different styles, French note, Envelopes of all kinds and qualities, Pass Books at least a dozen varieties, Pocket Ledgers, Time Books, weekly and monthly, Tuck Memorandums, twenty different kinds, Diaries of all descriptions, Blank Books, Long Quarto, Broad, Ledgers and Day Books, all sizes and qualities, Chalk Crayons, Slates, Arnold's Writing Fluids, Hoover's Inks, Carmine Inks, Charlton's Inks, Sand, Pocket Books, all kinds, Banker's Cases, Carpenter's Pencils, twenty kinds of other pencils, a variety of pens and pen-holders, Stationer's Gum, Clerk's Indelible Pencils, Gum Bands, Pocket-book Bands, Flat Glass Ink Wells and Racks, School Inkstands, Barometer Inkstands with Rack, Pocket Inkstands, Sand Boxes, Pencil Sharpeners, Receipt Books different kinds, Copy Books, Composition Books, Primers, A. B. C. Cards, Osgood's Spellers and 1st 2d, 3d, 4th and 5th Readers, Brooks' Primary Mental and Written Arithmetics, Mitchell's Intermediate Geography, Brown's Grammar, Lossing's Pictorial History of the United States, Sealing Wax, Blanks, Deeds, Blotting Pads, Photograph Albums, various kinds and sizes, Almanacs, &c., &c. Persons wishing anything in this line will find it to their advantage to give the "Inquirer Book Store" a call. We buy and sell for cash and expect to sell as cheap as goods of the same class and quality can be sold anywhere outside of the large cities.
nov,29'67y1 DURBORROW & LUTZ.

Terms for every description of Job Printing Cash! for the reason that for every article *we* use, we must pay cash; and the cash system will enable us to do our work as low as it can be done in the cities.

The Regulator's Column.

THE ITALIAN WAR ENDED!

GARIBALDI A PRISONER!

But

IRVINE & STATLER,

No. 2 ANDERSON'S ROW,

Are again in the field battling against the imposition of high prices, and desiring that all should be made comfortable for the coming hard winter, have just received one of the largest and best selected stock of

BOOTS and SHOES,
GLASS-WARE and QUEENSWARE,
NOTIONS, GROCERIES, &c., &c., &c.,

ever offered in this market, which they will sell at

GREATLY REDUCED PRICES FOR CASH OR PRODUCE.

If you want a good p'r Boots, go to the Regulator.

OUR STOCK OF BOOTS & SHOES are full and complete.

BOOTS, SHOES, BALMORALS, GAITERS and SLIPPERS, &c.,

to fit any man, woman and child in the county.

☞ Measures taken for Ladies and Gentlemen and neat and complete fits warranted or no sale.

At IRVINE & STATLER'S, No. 2 A.'s Row.

If you want a good p'r Shoes, go to the Regulator.

GROCERIES.—

Prime Rio Coffee,	-	25 to 30 cents per lb.
do La Guayra,	-	25 to 30 " " "
White Sugar,	- -	18 to 20 " " "
Light Brown Sugars,	-	12½ to 15 " " "
Teas,	- - - -	$1 50 to 2.00 per lb.

Spices, all kinds, cheap and good.

Best quality Syrups and Molasses, at the lowest market prices, at "The Regulator's," No. 2 A. R.

If you want good Toilet Soap or Perfumery, go to the Regulator.

UNBLEACHED and BLEACHED MUSLINS,

From the best Manufactories in the country.

Bleached and Unbleached Muslins		from 10c up.
Best "	" "	18 cts.
Sheeting,	- - - - -	from 18c up.

Tickings, all grades and prices, at

IRVINE & STATLER'S.

If you want a good Shirt, go to the Regulator.

OUR NOTIONS ARE AT ALL TIMES FULL AND COMPLETE in

Shirts, Collars,
Neck-Ties, Soaps,
Gloves, Hosiery,
Perfumery,
Suspenders,
Combs, Threads,
Buttons, Wallets,
Brushes, Thimbles,
Pins,
Needles,
Sewing Silk,
Linen and Cotton Handkerchiefs,
Shaving Cream,
&c., &c., &c.

At No. 2 Anderson's Row

If you want a variety of Notions, go to the Reg'r.

STATIONERY and PERFUMERY.

Note, Letter and Fools-cap Paper, Envelopes, Perfumery, all kinds of Toilet Soap, Tooth Brushes, &c., At THE REGULATOR'S.

If you want Queensware or Glassware, go to the Regulator.

QUEENSWABE & GLASSWARE.

We have a large and magnificent selection of Queensware and Glassware, of the latest and most fashionable patterns, and will be sold at the most reasonable prices, by

IRVINE & STATLER.

If you want good Spices of any kind, go to the Regulator.

TOBACCO AND SEGARS of the best brands and manufacture:

Gravely,
Oronoke Twist,
Century Fine-cut,
Cavendish,
Baltimore Twist,
Natural Leaf,
Congress,
&c., &c.
Smoking Tobacco, all kinds.

Segars from a Cheroot to the finest article.

Also, a large assortment of Pipes.

☞ Call at No. 2 Anderson's Row.

If you want good Hosiery, Gloves, Neck-ties collars, &c., go to the Regulator.

WE HAVE EVERYTHING that is usually kept in a No. 1 country store.

☞ MARKETING of all kinds taken in exchange FOR GOODS, and the highest prices paid. Any goods desired will be ordered from the Eastern cities

☞ Country merchants supplied with goods at a small advance. No trouble to show goods. All we ask is a call and we feel satisfied we can please ALL. Thankful for past favors, we solicit a continuance of the same.

nov15,'67. IRVINE & STATLER.

If you want any thing in our line, go to the Bedford Regulator, No. 2, Anderson's Row.

The Bedford Gazette.

Home and Around.

HUNTINGDON AND BROAD TOP R.R.—WINTER ARRANGEMENT.—TIME TABLE.—Accommodation Train leaves Saxton at 7.35 a. m., and arrives at Huntingdon, at 9.30 a.m.; leaves Huntingdon at 4.40 p. m., and arrives at Saxton at 6.38 p. m.

Mail Train leaves Mt. Dallas at 1.00 p. m., arrives at Huntingdon at 4 17 p. m.; leaves Huntingdon at 7.50 a. m., and arrives at Mt. Dallas a 11 05 a. m.

FAT HOG.—Mr. Zachary Wolf, of Militown, killed a hog a few days ago, which weighed 562½ lbs. Some porker, that! Where is the pig that can beat it?

NEW GOODS.—See advertisement of G. R. Oster & Co., in this issue. They have just received a large lot of excellent new goods.

KEEFFE'S NEW BOOK STORE.—We call attention to the advertisement of Mr. John Keeffe, who has just opened a new Book, Stationery and Picture Store. His stock is large and will be sold low for cash. Give him a call.

FROZEN FEET.—All persons suffering from frozen feet, or bunions, should go to Heckerman's and be cured. They insure to cure you in a day's time.—Try, and be convinced.

FRESH ARRIVAL.—Geo. Mardorff has just returned from the East, with a fresh supply of groceries, confectionery, holiday goods, &c., &c. Give him a call.

DEFERRED.—"Lines to Her Who'll Understand Them," will appear in our next, Andrew Johnson having crowded them out this week. We know the author will excuse us, for Johnson's sake.

AND STILL THEY COME.—A new supply of Dry Goods, Clothing, Groceries, Boots and Shoes, just received, at reduced prices at J. M. SHOEMAKER'S Cheap Store. December 13th, 1867.

CALL at the *Inquirer* Book Store if you want newspapers, periodicals, or books at the lowest city prices. †

PATENT SCRUBBING MACHINE.—Mr. S. B. Taylor is now canvassing Bedford county, Selling a Patent Gum Scrubbing Machine. We have seen it tried, and it does its work well, is cheap, and we have no doubt it will sell rapidly.

SALE OF THE MENGEL HOUSE.—We neglected, last week to mention that the "Mengel House," of this place, was sold to Isaac Mengel, Esq., the present occupant, for the sum of eight thousand and five dollars. This hotel is one of the best in Pennsylvania and has a large run of custom.

SALE OF VALUABLE FARMS.—T. H. & N. J. Lyons, of this place, will sell at public sale, on Wednesday next, 18th inst., at the house of Abner W. Slick, in St. Clair tp., *five valuable farms* located in said township. Here is a chance for a good investment.

THE sweetest singer and the sweetest perfume of the day are Adalina Patti and Phalon's "Night-Blooming Cereus." Both are American! The fair singer enraptures everybody—the perfume is in demand everywhere.—*Georgetown Union.*

CHRISTMAS IS COMING, the time for presents of love and friendship. All persons wishing to surprise their friends with acceptable gifts, will find the most elegant assortment of books for this purpose ever brought to Bedford at the *Inquirer* Book Store. Call and see.

COME ye ragged, come ye needy,
Tarry not another day,
You whose clothes are old and seedy,
Come at once without delay,

To the Cheap Clothing Emporium of Berkstresser & Co., where you will always find a large lot of the latest style of Ready-Made Clothing, for men and boys, at astonishingly low prices.

LYCEUM.—There will be a meeting of the Bedford Lyceum, on Tuesday evening, 17th inst., at 6:30 P. M., in the Court Room. The programme of exercises is as follows: Essay, J. R. Yeager; Recitation, J. R. Durborrow; Debate, Aff., M. A. Points, Neg., E. F. Kerr, with the following question for Discussion: *Resolved*, that the right of suffrage should be extended to men alike, regardless of race or color. The people of town, and especially the ladies, are respectfully invited to be present. SECRETARY.

WILD CAT CAPTURED.—Mr James McC. M'Clure of Wells Valley, on examining his chicken coop on Saturday morning last, discovered that some animal had been paying its addresses to some of his fowls, several of which were lying dead. A closer investigation revealed the intruder in the shape of a wild cat, crouched in a corner. A revolver soon dispatched the "varmint." It had been crippled at some time in its hind parts, and getting into the coop and enjoying a luxurious meal, found itself unable to make its exit.—*Fulton Republican.*

THE SHARES of the Washington Library Company of Philadelphia are being disposed of with unexampled rapidity. The absence of all concealment, the honesty of purpose manifested by those who first inaugurated the enterprise, the fairness with which the proposed final distribution is to be conducted, and the patriotic purpose to which the entire surplus is to be applied, have taken firm hold upon the public confidence. Every share of stock will be accompanied by a present at the great distribution of $300,000 worth of presents.

GEO. A. COOKE & CO., BANKERS, 33 South Third Street, Philadelphia, are receivers of all the funds, and their name is an assurance of the integrity and reliability of the Company, which is organized for a good purpose which should not be confounded with the bogus concerns that infest the country. Read Advertisement.

New Advertisements.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE AGGREGATE AMOUNT OF ASSESSMENT AND VALUATION OF THE SEVERAL TOWNSHIPS AND BOROUGHS of Bedford county, together with the amount of Taxes assessed thereon, published agreeably to the 11th section of the Act of Assembly passed the 27th day of July, A. D., 1842.

DISTRICTS:	Seated Lands.	Unseated Lands.	Seated Lots.	Unseated Lots	Horses.	Cattle.	Money at Interest.	Pleasure Carriages.	Furniture over $200	Trades and Occupa'ns	Offices over $200	Value of Watches	Public Hacks.	Aggregate Val'n Co. purposes.	County Tax at 6 Mills.
Bedford Bor	.....	.....	137395	5200	3410	554	.....	1600	300	70000	.....	.....	1250	219709	1318 25
Bedford tp	262834	16363	12175	7905	17685	4790	7150	5050	4400	4110	.....	70	.....	340532	2043 19
Broad Top	162387	50690	18750	1275	5345	1344	.....	195	.....	2100	.....	150	.....	242536	1453 21
Bloody Run	400	.....	43433	3575	2240	850	8410	700	.....	230	10715	800	25	71348	428 28
Colerain	133064	14320	905	.....	13080	4175	9800	1500	.....	140	.....	.....	.....	176984	1061 90
Cumb. Valley	152697	2330	5370	.....	9870	3170	1000	1200	.....	6220	.....	.....	.....	171857	1031 14
Coaldale	.....	.....	16130	1289	245	160	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17824	106 93
Hopewell	89521	5425	330	60	4758	3040	3660	300	.....	2520	.....	.....	.....	109575	657 45
Harrison	54928	934	.....	.....	6940	2460	.....	380	.....	1250	.....	.....	.....	66862	401 17
Juniata	100946	1012	1060	62	4297	2490	1750	.....	.....	4940	.....	.....	.....	116922	701 53
Londonderry	97134	1369	150	.....	9715	4141	3425	605	.....	165	.....	.....	.....	116704	700 22
Liberty	46621	13918	6884	165	2160	1460	150	.....	.....	125	.....	110	.....	71894	431 36
Monroe	63779	4148	4310	227	16150	5825	.....	370	.....	570	.....	.....	.....	95379	572 27
Napier	180592	825	3370	.....	13940	8600	3650	1760	.....	10638	.....	.....	.....	218825	1312 95
Providence E	83340	4103	.....	.....	7775	2320	.....	570	.....	250	.....	70	.....	94305	565 83
Providence W	86798	14310	.....	.....	8626	3304	400	210	.....	1000	.....	60	.....	114708	688 24
Rainsburg	.....	.....	32940	.....	1054	650	5825	500	.....	4825	.....	250	.....	39979	239 87
St. Clairsville	750	.....	7720	390	460	218	2200	355	.....	1133	.....	.....	15	13249	79 49
St. Clair	165637	.....	4210	.....	14600	8105	4000	1015	.....	2235	.....	25	.....	199917	1199 50
Saxton	.....	.....	15000	2805	.....	120	.....	40	.....	3770	.....	.....	.....	21675	130 05
Schellsburg	5518	1435	21676	431	1450	480	1550	820	450	1960	1400	250	.....	37162	222 97
Snake Spring	87955	3039	.....	.....	16550	4198	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	101164	606 98
Southampton	86626	1608	.....	.....	16550	4198	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	108992	653 95
Union	126687	2846	2050	90	7826	4530	3056	810	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	141895	851 37
Woodbury M	266861	16325	16090	.....	11495	3492	6650	1787	.....	6770	.....	.....	.....	323570	1941 42
Woodbury S	307373	5137	11300	98	9334	3550	22034	.....	200	1535	.....	40	.....	362686	2176 11

I certify that the above is a correct statement of the aggregate amount of the assessment and valuation of the several objects and things made taxable by the laws of the Commonwealth, for county purposes, according to the returns of the several borough and township assessments, and published by authority of an Act of the General Assembly, entitled "An Act to provide for the ordinary expenses of the Government," &c., passed the 27th day of July, A. D., 1842.

And, further, that the Commissioners did, on Monday, the 21 day of December, inst., determine whether any of the valuations of the assessors have been made below a just rate, according to the meaning and intention of said Act.

By order of the Commissioners:
Commissioners' Office, December 13th, 1867. JOHN G. FISHER, Clerk.

A POETIC JOKE.—We are not much given to "poking fun" at a discomfited enemy. We are too good-natured for that. But it is not said that our correspondents should not have their way in this respect. Hence we print the following contributed by a friend:

The following lines are respectfully inscribed by way of comfort, to the woolly-party and their immortal chieftian:

Upon the woollies let us run the rig,
As they so lov'd and worshipped "The Nig."
The woollies in a mighty passion flew,
When Pennsylvania left the wretched crew.
Upon King Thaddy let us crack a joke,
For soon his nigger reign shall end in smoke.
Good Thaddy rag'd outright, and ripp'd and tore,
When this our gallant Keystone had gone o'er.
Once Thaddy prophesied* and did *not lie;*
So Caiphas foretold† that Christ would die.
Now let the woolies move to Afric's sands,
Where one and all with Thaddy can get lands.
Yes, let them forth unto Dahomy‡ go—
He'll teach them how the niggers' blood can flow.
Dear Thaddy, now with one leg in the grave,
Put in the other, and thy country save.

CASSIUS.

*Thad declared before the election, that Pennsylvania would go over to the Democrats.

†"Now Caiphas was he who had given the counsel that one should die." John, 18th ch.

‡This monster African King immolates yearly whole hecatombs of his black subjects to appease the *manes* or ghosts of his departed parents, wives and relatives!

ATTEMPTED ASSASSINATION.—On Wednesday evening last, a bold and dastardly attempt was made to assassinate Henry Miller, a young lad aged sixteen years, and son of Jacob M. Miller, Esq. He was sitting by the fire in the front room of his father's residence, on west Pittsburg street, when some person unknown entered the hall, and opening the door leading to where the young man was sitting, fired a pistol shot at him the ball entering the mantlepiece and burying itself beyond sight, after which he made his escape undetected. No one is suspected of the outrage, nor will the villain ever, it is feared, be known.—*Greensburg Argus.*

—The Indiana *Democrat* says that during three days last week the merchants of that town sold about 12,000 yards of calico. They undertook to undersell each other and the people went into the contest with interest, providing themselves with Merrimacks, Manchesters, Wamsettas, &c., at from 8 to 12 cents per yard. The madder the merchants became the more "madders" the people bought. Calico contests ought to be encouraged.

—The late Rev. Stephen Peiffer, of the New England conference, bequeathed to the Methodist Episcopal Tract Society $1,000; to the Missionary Society, $2,500, and to the American Bible Society $500.

—The celebrated Princess Salm-Salm, who has lately been figuring extensively in and out of the Halls of the Montezumas, has arrived at New York.

—A negro named Warfield has been arrested in Memphis, charged with robbing the First National Bank in Xenia, Ohio, and murdering the cashier, Mr. Lang, in April, 1866.

—The negroes in Georgia, are grumbling since the election, because they "don't see nothin ob de *franchise* what was gwain to be gub us." They suspect their white managers for cheating them.

—The Illinois Central Railroad Company is said to be obliged to bring water for its engines to one of the water stations a distance of fifty-four miles.

—A fellow has been arrested in London for acting as a trainer of youthful thieves. It was shown that he had a school, and gave regular lessons in roguery.

REVIEW OF THE MARKETS.

Corrected every week.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 9.

FLOUR.—The quotations are—

Northwest superfine,	$7.00@7.50
Northwest extra,	8.00@9.00
Northwest extra family,	10.00@11.00
Penna. and West'n sup.,	7.50@8.25
Penna. and West'n extra,	8.60@9.50
Penna. and West'n family,	10.50@12.00
Penna. and West'n fancy,	12.50@13.50
Rye flour,	8.50@9.00

GRAIN.—We quote—

Pennsylvania red, per bus.,	$2.30@2.50
Southern "	
California, "	
White, "	
Rye, "	0.00@1.70
Corn, for yel., "	$1.15@1.30
Oats, "	70@75c

POVISIONS.—We quote—

Mess Pork, per bbl.,	$22.00@00.00
Bacon Hams, per lb.,	18@19c
Salt Shoulders, "	10@10¼c
Prime Lard, "	13c

SEEDS.—We quote

Cloverseed, per bus., at	$7.50@8.00
Timothy, "	2.50@2.60
Flaxseed, "	2.45@2.50

CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC.—Notice is hereby given, that the License granted W. J. Mullin, Pa., for the use of Rubber as a base for artificial teeth, has been revoked. All persons are hereby cautioned against employing said W. J. Mullin in the above-named branch of Dentistry, as by so doing they render themselves equally liable to prosecution for infringement. Any information of Rubber work done by him will be promptly prosecuted. JOSIAH BACON,

Treas. Goodyear Dental Vulcanite Co.
Boston, Dec .13,'67.m2]

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that letters of administration have been granted to the undersigned by the Register of Bedford county, upon the estate of Thos. Imler, late of Bedford township, dec'd.

All persons having claims against said estate are requested to present them, properly authenticated, for settlement, and those indebted to the estate to make immediate payment.
dec13w6 EPHRAIM IMLER, Adm'r.

NOTICE OF INCORPORATION.—In the matter of the petition of sundry persons, (incorporators), for the incorporation of the "Democratic Brass Band of Bedford," presented to the Court of Common Pleas of Bedford County, at November Term, 1867, it was ordered and directed that notice of the application be published in one newspaper, in Bedford, for three weeks, &c. Now, notice is hereby given, that an application for the incorporation of a musical society, under the act of assembly, has been made, to be called "the Democratic Brass Band of Bedford," and that the charter of incorporation will be asked for at the next Court of Common Pleas, to be held at Bedford, on the 10th day of February, 1868. By the Court:
dec13w3 O. E. SHANNON, Proth'y.

NEW BOOK
STATIONERY
AND PICTURE
STORE.

The undersigned has opened, in Shafer's building, on Julianna street, a new

BOOK, STATIONERY AND PICTURE STORE.

Having purchased the largest stock of Books and Stationery ever brought to this place, at the lowest wholesale prices, he flatters himself that he will be able to sell *cheaper* than any other persons engaged in the same business. His stock consists in part of

School Books,
Miscellaneous Books,
Standard Poetry,
Popular Novels,

Also Hymn-books for all denominations, Episcopal Prayer-books, Missals, &c., &c.

Children's Story Books, Toy Books, Books on Parlor Magic, Books on Games, Song Books, Dime Novels, etc., etc.

His stock of School Books embraces Osgood's series of Readers, Brown's Grammars, Brooks' Arithmetics, Davies' Algebra, Raub's Speller, and all the books used in the Common Schools of Bedford county; also, copy-books, of all kinds.

Stationery of every description at the lowest prices, will be found at his store, including Foolscap, plain and ruled Legal cap, Letter cap, Bill Paper, Commercial Note, Ladies' Note, Envelopes, of all kinds, and sizes, plain, fancy, fine white wove, &c., &c., Steel Pens, Pen-holders, Slates and Slate Pencils, Faber's Lead Pencils, of all numbers, Ink-stands of the most beautiful and convenient designs, and Inks of the best quality at the lowest prices.

Also, a large assortment of Kerosene Lamps, Plain and Fancy Soaps, Smoking and Chewing Tobaccos, Cigars, Pen-knifes, Perfumery, &c.

A specialty will be made of the Picture Department. Fine Large Portraits of Washington, Lincoln, Johnson and other distinguished Americans. Fancy Pictures, Stereoscopes and Stereoscopic Views, Picture Frames, &c., &c., will be always kept on hand. Porte Monnaies, Pocket-books, handsome Port-folios, &c. Also, Violins, Accordeons and other Musical Instruments; Checker-boards, Chess-men, etc., etc.

Hoping to merit the patronage of the public, he has selected his stock with great care, and is bound to sell cheap to all who will give him a call. JOHN KEEFFE.

Bedford, Dec. 13.

GLORIOUS NEWS!
FOR
THE PEOPLE!

TELL IT! EVERYBODY TELL IT!

COTTON NO LONGER KING!

G. R. OSTER & CO.

Are now receiving at their NEW STORE a large and carefully selected stock of new and CHEAP Dry Goods, Furs, Clothing, Carpetings, Oil cloths, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, Wall papers, Willow-ware, Queens-ware, Oils, Tobaccos, Segars, &c., together with an extensive assortment of Fresh Groceries, which for extent and CHEAPNESS is unrivaled in Central Pennsylvania, all of which they offer wholesale or retail at prices that defy competition. Piles of calico prints and muslins from 6¼ cents up to sublime quality.

They invite all to call, see for themselves and be convinced.

TERMS.—POSITIVELY CASH ON DELIVERY, unless otherwise specified.

Beoford, Pa., Dec.13,'67m3.

SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.—The subscriber, appointed by the Orphans' Court of Bedford county, trustee to make sale of the Real Estate of William Stoner, late of Monroe township, in said county, dec'd., will in pursuance of an order to him for that purpose given, expose to sale on the premises, by public outcery, on FRIDAY, the 3rd day of JANUARY next, the following described real estate, viz: A tract of land, situate in Monroe township, Bedford county, containing 348 acres, more or less, about 100 acres of which are cleared and in a good state of cultivation, (part being good meadow land) while the balance is covered with very excellent timber. A good orchard, good springs and good buildings are upon the property. This tract adjoins lands of George Vonstine, John Nycum, Nancy Davis and others, and will be offered upon the following terms: One-third at the confirmation of sale and the remaining two-thirds in two equal annual payments thereafter, secured by judgment bonds, with interest from time of confirmation of sale, or all cash if the purchaser prefer. Sale to commence at 11 o'clock, a. m., of said day.
dec13w3 J. H. LONGENECKER, Trustee, &c.

APPEALS.—Notice is hereby given to the taxable inhabitants of Bedford County that appeals will be held by the County Commissioners, on the days, and at the places hereby specified, to wit:

For Cumberland Valley township, on Tuesday, January 7th, at the house of William W. Leany.

For Colerain township and Rainsburg Borough, on Wednesday, January 8th, at the house of A. J. Pennell.

For Southampton township, on Thursday, January, 9th, at the house of William Adams.

For Monroe township on Friday, January 10th, at the house of David Weimer.

For East Providence township, on Saturday, January 11th, at the house of D. A. T. Black.

For Snake Spring, on Monday, January 13th, at the house of Joseph Mortimore.

For West Providence township and Bloody Run Borough, on Tuesday, January 14th, at the house of W. Thomas Grove.

For Hopewell township on Wednesday, January 15th, at the house of Wm. A. Grove.

For Broad Top township and Coaldale Borough on Thursday, January 16th, at the house of Geo. W. Figard.

For Saxton Borough, on Friday, January 17th, at the house of James L. Prince.

For Liberty township on Saturday, January 18th, at the house of C. A. Pricker, in Stonerstown.

For Middle Woodbury township, on Monday January 20th, at the house of William G. Bicholtz.

For South Woodbury township, on Tuesday, January 21st, at New Enterprise, at the house of Samuel Oster.

For Union township, on Wednesday, January, 22nd, at Mowry's Mill.

For St Clair township and St. Clairsville Borough, on Thursday, January 23d, in St. Clairsville, at the house of Mrs Rachael Nawgle.

For Napier township, on Friday, January 24th, at the house of Burton Edsall.

For Schellsburg Borough, on Saturday, January 25th, at the house of Barton Edsall.

For Londonderry township, on Monday, January 27th, at the house of James C. Devore.

For Harrison township, on Tuesday, January 28th, at the house of Joseph Cessna.

For Juniata township, on Wednesday, January 29th, at the house of Joseph Foller.

For Bedford township, on Thursday, January 30th at the Commissioners' office.

For Bedford Borough, on Friday, January 31st, at the Commissioners' office.

When and where all persons and corporations, feeling themselves aggrieved at the enumeration and valuation of their taxable property and effects, made pursuant to the several Acts of Assembly in such case made and provided, are requested to attend and state their grievances for redress, according to law.

Special attention is directed to the following portion of article 4th, section 2nd of "An Act for the organization, discipline and regulation of the Militia of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania," to wit:—"On the day the County or City Commissioners meet, to review the assessment, or for holding appeals, they shall, also, determine who are exempt or not liable to do military duty," &c.

The appeals will be held on the days above named between the hours of 9 o'clock, A. M., and 12 o'clock, M.

MICHAEL S. RITCHEY,
DAVID HOWSARE,
JNO. G. FISHER, PETER M. BARTON,
Clerk. Commissioners.

PUBLIC SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.—By virtue of the last will and testament of Isaac Cuppett, late of St. Clair Township, Bedford county, dec'd. the subscriber will offer at public sale, on the premises, in said township, on Saturday, the 11th day of January, next, all that tract of land being the mansion farm of said dec'd, adjoining lands of John James, formerly James Moore's heirs, Leonard Furry and others, and containing 127 acres and allowance, about 70 or 75 acres are cleared and in cultivation, about six acres being meadow. There are two log dwelling houses on the place, with a double log barn and other outbuildings, and a well of water at each set of buildings. There are also on the premises two good apple orchards with a considerable and fine variety of cherry, pear, peach and plum trees, &c., and on the whole it may be considered one of the best fruit farms in the country. This land lies on the North west side of "Chestnut Ridge," is well adapted to all kinds of grain, and is very productive. Four and a half acres of this property is situated from the mansion place, and will be sold separately. The grain in the ground is hereby reserved.

Terms—One-third of the purchase money in hand on the first of April next, when the deed will be made and possession given, and the balance in two equal annual payments without interest, to be secured by judgments or mortgage at the option of the subscriber. The purchaser will be required to pay 20 per cent of the hand money when the property is struck down. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock a. m.
dec13w4 WM W. CUPPETT, Ex'r.

PUBLIC SALE OF REAL ESTATE.—The subscriber, Guardian of the minor children of Jacob Clapper, dec'd, will offer at public sale, on the premises, in Hopewell tp., on Saturday the 18th day of January next, all that tract of land, late the property of said dec'd., adjoining lands of George Wishart on the East, James Price, on the West, George Bowers, on the North, and William Livingston, on the South, containing about thirty-three acres, 12 or 15 acres of which are cleared and in cultivation, with a one and a half story log house and a small log stable thereon erected; and with a good spring near the house. The land not cleared is well timbered.

TERMS:—One half in hand at the confirmation of the sale, balance in one year without interest, secured by judgment. Possession given on the 1st day of April, next. Sale to commence at 10 a. m.
dec13t4* HENRY CLAPPER, Guardian.

AGENTS WANTED, for two of the best selling subscription books ever published. One entitled "Mysteries of the Neapolitan Convents," by an Ex-Benedictine Nun, a true account of the inner life of the convents—the most thrilling and interesting work before the public. The other entitled "The Cottage Cyclopedia," a gem of intellectual wealth, and wanted in every family; complete in one large octavo volume of over 1000 pages, illustrated. Send for circulars of terms, which are very liberal.
nov29w2 A. S. HALE & CO., Hartford, Conn.

CIRCULARS SENT FREE!! Containing Lists of Dry and Fancy Goods, Watches, Plated Ware, Cutlery, &c., &c., to be sold, ONE DOLLAR for each article. Great inducements to Agents. PLUMMER & MOULTON, 15 Marshall Street, Boston, Mass.

DISEASES OF THE GENITAL ORGANS.—DR. WALTER, 907 Broadway, N. Y., devotes particular attention to all diseases peculiar to these organs in both sexes. Send stamp for a circular.

PSYCHOMANCY, OR SOUL CHARMING. How either sex may fascinate and gain the love and affections of any person they choose, instantly. This simple mental acquirement all can possess, free, by mail, for 25 cents, together with a guide to the unmarried of both sexes. A queer, excing book, 100,000 copies sold. Address T. WILLIAM & CO., Book Publishers, Philadelphia.

WANTED.—100 Farmers to engage in a business that will pay from $100 to $150 per month from now until Spring. Address JONES BROS & CO., Phil.

EXCELSIOR DIALOGUES consisting of New and Original first-class dramas, colloquies, &c, for advanced speakers in Schools, Exhibition-rooms and private theatricals. Every line written expressly for this book, by a corps of Professional Teachers and writers. Acknowledged to be the best work of the kind ever published. Cloth, nearly 400 duodecimo pages, price $1.75, mailed free. Address P. GARRETT & CO., Publishers, 702 Chestnut St., Phila.

New Advertisements.

VASSAR COLLEGE for Young Ladies.—The Trustees of this Institution, desiring to extend the benefits of Mr. Vassar's munificent gift for the better education of young women, will admit, at any time in the Collegiate year, students prepared to join College classes, charging expenses only from the date of their reception. Terms low; great facilities for education, such as Cabinets, Art Gallery, Library, Musical Conservatory, &c. For circulars containing full information, address J. N. SCHOU, Pough keepsie, N. Y.

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The Yield is Great!
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Winter is Coming!

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MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER,
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THE RURAL is the Leading and the Largest Circulating Newspaper of its Class on the Continent,—superior in Value and Variety of Contents and Beauty of Appearance. It embraces more Agricultural, Horticultural, Scientific, Educational, Literary and News Matter, interspersed with Engravings, than any other Journal,—for it comprises Departments including

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With Illustrations, Tales, Essays, Music, Poetry, Rebuses, Enigmas, &c., &c

THE RURAL NEW-YORKER is a *National Journal*, circulating largely in the East and West, North and South. It EMPLOYS THE BEST TALENT in all Departments. Its corps of Editors, Contributors, &c., comprises many of the best Farmers, Planters, Wool Growers, Graziers, Horticulturists, &c, and also Authors, Scholars, &c., of note and ability. In brief the RURAL is Ably Edited, Profusely Illustrated, Neatly Printed—Practical, Scientific, Useful—Moral, Instructive and Entertaining.

Wherever located,—in Country, Village or City,—
YOU WANT THE RURAL!
YOUR FAMILY AND FRIENDS WANT IT!

For it is adapted to the wants of all. Note that it is not a *monthly*, but a Large and Beautiful Weekly, and that Vol. XIX will be materially Enlarged!

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TERMS—Only $3 a Year; to clubs of ten, $2.50 per copy. Vol XIX begins Jan. 4, 1868. *Now is the time to Subscribe and Club.* Great Offers to Club Agents. Specimens, Show-Bills, Premium Lists, &c. SENT FREE; or the 13 numbers of this Quarter, (Oct. to Jan.) on trial, for ONLY FIFTY CENTS! Address D. D. T. MOORE, Rochester, N. Y.

THE PAPER FOR THE MILLION!—THE AMERICAN FARMER, the Practical Farmer's Own Paper, the Cheapest and the Best Agricultural and Horticultural Journal in America. BEAUTIFULLY ILLUSTRATED with Numerous Engravings of Farm Buildings, Animals, Fruits and Flowers.

Now is the time to subscribe for the year 1868.
Only One Dollar a Year!

Agents wanted everywhere. For Club Prices List of Valuable Prizes open to all, &c., address JOHN TURNER, Publisher & Proprietor, Rochester, N. Y.

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200 FARMERS!

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For particulars apply to or address PARMELEE BROS., 722 Sansom St., Philadelphia, Penn.

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Three magnificently illustrated Medical Books, containing important Physiological Information, for Men and Women, sent free on receipt of 25 cents, by addressing the Secretary of the New York Medical University, No. 30 Clinton place, New York City.

STANDARD MILLING MACHINES—OF IMPROVED CONSTRUCTION, great power, large capacity, unrivaled convenience of adjustment. Also, pipe vises, with and without extra jaw, and vises of all sizes, for heavy and light work. Send to UNION VISE COMPANY, of Boston, Mass, for illustrated circular. For sale by dealers in hardware and machinery.

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$15 TO $25 PER DAY, SURE.—Agents wanted everywhere, to sell our *Patent Everlasting White Wire Clothes-lines.* "Every housewife should use it."—*N. Y. Tribune.* "We have seen it used and it gives entire satisfaction."—*N. Y. Christian Advocate.* "The Patent Wire Clothes line is all it purports to be."—*N. Y. Independent.* Address the AMERICAN WIRE CO., 162 Broadway, New York.

REVOLUTION IN TRADE!

Ladies, you will be astonished at the value of all kinds of Goods sent by the well known and justly celebrated firm of GRAHAM & Co.,

For Only One Dollar!

Such as Silk, Merino, and Alpacca Dresses, Shawls, Balmorals, Linen Goods, Embossed Table Covers, Watches, Jewelry, Silver Plated Ware, Sewing Machines, &c. This is no humbug, but a reality. Send your clubs of ten and upwards, for checks describing the goods, with ten cents for each check, and the getter up of the club will receive a valuable present, worth from $3 to $300, according to number of names sent.

Agents wanted in every town. Circulars sent free. Address, GRAHAM & CO., 64 & 66 Federal Street, Boston.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—*The Cheapest Book Ever Published*, containing nearly three hundred pages and 130 fine plates and engravings of the Anatomy of the Human Organs in a state of Health and Disease, with a treatise on Early Errors, its Deplorable Consequences upon the Mind and Body, with the Author's Plan of Treatment—the only rational and successful mode of Cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent free of postage to any address, on receipt of 25 cts in stamps or postal currency, by addressing DR. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden Lane, Albany, N. Y. The author may be consulted upon any of the diseases upon which his book treats, either personally or by mail. Medicines sent to any part of the world.

THE RICHEST MAN IN THE WORLD.—*Extract of a letter from Baron Solomon Rothschild,*

PARIS, 8th April, 1864, 25 Rue Fauby, St. Honore.

Will you be kind enough to have forwarded to me here 200 bottles of your Indian Liniment if you will send at the same time the account, I will forward you the amount through Messrs BELMONT & Co., New York.

BARON SOLOMON ROTHSCHILD having recommended to many of his friends Major LANE'S LINIMENT, and they being desirous to procure it, he should advise him to establish a depot in Paris.

THE INDIAN LINIMENT.

As a relief, ever ready; as a killer of pain, taken inwardly, or outwardly applied, has no equal. For the relief and cure of *Rheumatic* and *Neuralgic Affections, Sprains, Bruises,* &c., it is unequalled. It is also most efficacious, taken inwardly, in the cure of *Cholera, Cramps* and *Pains in the Stomach, Diarrhœa Dysentery, Cholera Morbus, Cholera Infantum,* &c., and is without exception the *most wonderful Panacea* the world affords. No FAMILY should be without it. Every TRAVELER by land or sea should have a bottle. MINERS and FARMERS residing at a distance from Physicians should keep it constantly on hand. In case of Accidents, and sudden attacks of Stomach Complaints, its value cannot be estimated. Inquire for *Major LANE'S INDIAN LINIMENT, and take no other.* PRICE 50 Cts. per bottle. For sale at wholesale and retail by Demas Barnes & Co., 21 Park Row, N. Y.; Gale & Robinson, 186 Greenwich-st., N. Y., F. C. Wells & Co., 192 Fulton-st., N. Y.; Chas. N. Crittenden, 38 6th Ave, N. Y.; and by respectable Druggists throughout the world. None genuine unless signed by JOHN THOS LANE, and countersigned by J. T. LANE & Co., Proprietors, 163 Broadway, N. Y. Send for circular.

WESTILL LIVE! Don't be humbugged by Impostors or "patent" *cast iron or machine* "Stencil tools." Send for our New Catalogue of IMPROVED STENCIL DIES, 20 varieties *all of Steel*, carefully finished and tempered. S. M. SPENCER & CO., Brattleboro, Vt.

$10 A DAY MADE BY ANY ONE, with my Patent Stencil Tools. I prepay samples free. Beware of infringers. My circulars will explain. Address A. J. FULLAM, Springfield, Vermont.

New Advertisements.

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS, ST. LOUIS & IRON MOUNTAIN RAILROAD CO.—Seven per cent. interest, February and August. These Bonds cover a road of 91 miles, finished from St. Louis to Pilot Knob, and in first-class order, and an extension of about the same length from Pilot Knob to Belmont, now rapidly constructing, for which the proceeds of these bonds are to be used, making a through route from St. Louis to New Orleans by rail. The earnings of the 91 miles are $600,000 a year; the net profits now are sufficient to pay the interest on the entire amount of bonds, were they all issued. The basis of security is believed to be beyond that of any other bonds now offered. Apply at the Office of the Company, No. 43 Wall-st., to H. G. MARQUAND, Vice President, or to CLARK, DODGE & CO., corner of Wall and William-sts., New York City.

WANTED—AN AGENT—One chance in each town, worthy the attention of an active business man, to take the agency for the sale of BRADSTREET'S RUBBER MOULDING AND WEATHER STRIPS, applied to the sides, bottom, top and centre of doors and windows. The sale is beyond anything ever offered before to an agent and from $10 to $25 per day can be made. Send for agent's circular. The first who apply secure a bargain. Terms for moulding, cash. J. R. BRADSTREET & CO., Boston, Mass

CONSUMPTION CAN BE CURED. THE TRUE REMEDY AT LAST DISCOVERED.—Upham's Fresh Meat Cure, prepared from the formula of Prof. Trousseau of Paris, cures Consumption, Lung Diseases, Bronchitis, Dyspepsia, Marasmus, General Debility and all morbid conditions of the system dependent on deficiency of vital force. It is pleasant to taste, and a single bottle will convince the most skeptical of its virtue as the great healing remedy of the age. $1 a bottle, or six bottles for $5. Sent by Express. Sold by S. C. UPHAM, No. 25 South Eighth-st., Philadelphia

Continued from First Page.

traffic and speculation to the enhancement in price of all that is indispensible to the comfort of the people, it would be wise economy to abolish our mints, thus saving the nation the care and expense incident to such establishments, and let all our precious metals be exported in bullion. The time has come, however, when the Government and national banks should be required to take the most efficient steps, and make all necessary arrangements for a resumption of specie payments at the earliest practicable period. Specie payments having been once resumed by the Government and banks, all notes or bills of paper issued by either of a less denomination than twenty dollars, should by law be excluded from circulation, so that the people may have the benefit and convenience of a gold and silver currency, which, in all their business transactions, will be uniform in value at home and a broad. Every man of property or industry—every man who desires to preserve what he honestly possesses, or to obtain what he can honestly earn, has a direct interest in maintaining a safe circulating medium as shall be real and substantial, not liable to vibrate with opinions, not subject to be blown up or blown down by the breath of speculation, but to be made stable and secure. A disordered currency is one of the greatest political evils; it undermines the virtues necessary for the support of the social system, and encourages propensities destructive of its happiness. It wars against industry, frugality and economy, and it fosters the evil spirits of extravagance and speculation. It has been asserted by one of our profound and most gifted statesman, that "of all the contrivances for cheating the laboring classes of mankind, none has been more effectual than that which deluded them with paper money." This is the most effectual of inventions to fertilize the rich man's field by the sweat of the poor man's brow. Ordinary tyranny, oppression, excessive taxation, these bear lightly on the happiness of the mass of the community as compared with a fraudulent currency and the robberies committed by depreciated paper. Our own history has recorded for our instruction enough, and more than enough, of the demoralizing tendency, the injustice and the intolerable oppression on the virtuous and well disposed, of a degraded paper currency authorizedby law or in any way countenanced by Government. It is one of the most successful devices in times of peace or war, expansions or revulsions, to accomplish the transfer of all the precious metals from the great mass of the people into the hands of the few, where they are hoarded in secret places or deposited in strong boxes under bolts and bars, while the people are left to endure all the inconvenience, sacrifice and demoralization resulting from the use of a depricated and worthless paper money. The condition of our finances and the operations of our revenue system are set forth and fully explained in the able and instructive report of the Secretary of the Treasury. On the 30th of June, 1866, the public debt amounted to $2,783,425.879; on the 30th of June last it was $2 692.199,215: showing a reduction during the fiscal year of $91.226,664. During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1867, the receipts were $490,634,010 and the expenditures $346,729.129, leaving an available surplus of $143,904,880. It is estimated that the receipts for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1868, will be $417,161,928, and that the expenditures will reach the sum of $393,269,226, leaving in the Treasury a surplus of $23.892.702. For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1869, it is estimated that the receipts will amount to $381,000,000, and that the expenditures will be $372,000,000, showing an excess of $9,000,000 in favor of the Government.

The Revenue System.

The attention of Congress is earnestly invited to the necessity of thorough revision of our revenue system. Our internal revenue laws and import system should be so adjusted as to bear most heavily on articles of luxury, leaving the necessaries of life as free from taxation as may be consistent with the real wants of the Government. Economically administered, taxation would not then fall unduly on the man of moderate means, and while none would be entirely exempt from assessment all in proportion to their pecuniary abilities would contribute towards the support of the State. A modification of the internal revenue system, by a large reduction in the number of articles now subject to tax, would be followed by results equally advantageous to the citizen and the Government. It would render the execution of the law less expensive, and more certain, remove obstructions to industry, lessen the temptations to evade the law, diminish the violations and frauds perpetrated upon its provisions, make its operations less inquisitorial, and greatly reduce in numbers the army of tax gatherers created by the system, who "take from the mouth of honest labor the bread it has earned." Retrenchment, reform and economy, should be carried into every branch of the public service, that the expenditures of the Government may be reduced and the people relieved from oppressive taxation. A sound currency should be restored, and the public faith in regard to the national debt sacredly observed. The accomplishment of these important results, together with the restoration of the Union of the States upon the principles of the Constitution, would inspire confidence at home and abroad in the stability of our institutions, and bring to the nation prosperity, peace and good will.

Department Reports.

The report of the Secretary of War *ad interim* exhibits the operations of the army and of the several Bureaus of the War Department, The aggregate strength of our military force on the 30th of September last was 56,315. The total estimate for military appropriations is $77,124,707 00, including a deficiency in last year's appropriation of $13.600 000 00. The payments at the Treasury on account of the service of the War Department, from January 1st to October 29th, 1867, a period of ten months, amounted to $109.807.000. The expenses of the military establishment, as well as the numbers of the army, are now three times as great as they have ever been in time of peace, while the discretionary power is vested in the Executive to add millions to this expenditure by an increase of the army to the maximum strength allowed by the law.

The comprehensive report of the Secretary of the Interior furnishes interesting information in reference to the important branches of the public service connected with his department, the menancing attitude of some of the warlike bands of Indians inhabiting the district of country between the Arkansas and Platte Rivers and portions of Dakota territory, required the presence of a large military force in that region. Instigated by real or imaginary grievances the Indians occasionally committed acts of barbarous violence upon emigrants and our frontier settlements, but a general Indian war has been providentially avoided. The Commissioners, under the act of 20th of July, 1867, were invested with full power to adjust existing difficulties, negotiate treaties with the disaffected bands, and select for them reservations remote from the traveled routes between the Mississippi and the Pacific. They entered without delay upon the execution of their trust, but have not yet made any official report of their proceedings. It is of vital importance that our distant Territories should be exempt from Indian outbreaks, and that the construction of the Pacific Railroad, an object of national importance, should not be interrupted by hostile Indians.

These objects, as well as the material interests and the moral and intellectual improvement of the Indians, can be most effectually secured by concentrating them upon portions of country set apart for their exclusive use, and located at points remote from our highways and encroaching white settlements.

Since the commencement of the second session of the Thirty-ninth Congress, five hundred and ten miles of road have been constructed on the main line, and branches of the Pacific Railway line from Omaha are rapidly approaching the eastern base of the Rocky Mountains, whilst the terminus of the last section of constructed road in California, accepted by the Government on the 24th day of October last, was but eleven miles distant from the summit of the Sierra Nevadas. The remarkable energy evinced by the companies offers the strongest assurance that the completion of the road from Sacramento to Omaha will not be long deferred. During the last fiscal year seven million, forty one thousand, one hundred and fourteen acres of public land were disposed of, and the cash receipts from sales and fees exceeded by one half million dollars the sum realized from that source during the preceding year.

The amount paid to pensioners, including expenses of disbursements, was $18,619,956. and thirty six thousand, four hundred and eighty two names were added to the rolls. The entire number of pensioners on the 30th of June last was one hundred and fifty five thousand, four hundred and seventy-four. Eleven thousand, six hundred and fifty five patents and designs were issued during the year ending September 30th, 1867, and at that date the balance in the Treasury to the credit of the patent fund, was $286,607.

The report of the Secretary of the Navy states that we have seven squadrons actively and judiciously employed, under efficient and able commanders, in protecting the persons and property of American citizens, maintaining the dignity and power of the Government, and promoting the commerce and business interests of our countrymen in every part of the world. Of the two hundred and thirty eight vessels composing the present Navy of the United States, fifty six, carrying five hundred and seven guns are in squadron service. During the year the number of vessels in commission has been reduced to twelve, and there are thirteen less on squadron duty than there were at the date of the last report. A large number of vessels were commenced and in the course of construction when the war terminated, and although Congress had made the necessary appropriations for their completion the Department has either suspended work upon them of limited the slow completion of the steam vessels so as to meet the contracts for machinery made with private establishments.

The total expenditures of the Navy Department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1867, were $31,034,011. No appropriations have been made or required since the close of the war for the construction and repair of vessels, for steam machinery, ordnance, provisions, clothing, fuel, hemp, &c., the balances under these several heads having been more than sufficient for current expenditures. It should also be stated, to the credit of the Department, that besides asking no appropriations for the above objects for the last two years, the Secretary of the Navy on the 30th of September last, in accordence with the act of May 1, 1820, requested the Secretary of the Treasury, to carry to the surplus fund the sum of sixty-four millions of dollars, being the amount received from the sales of vessels and other war property, and the remnants of former appropriations.

The report of the Postmaster General shows the business of the Postoffice Department and the condition of the postal service in a very favorable light, and the attention of Congress is called to its practical recommendations. The receipts of the Department for the year ending June 30, 1867, including all special appropriations for sea and land service, and for free mail matter, were $19,978.693. The expenditures for all purposes were $19.235,483, leaving an unexpended balance in favor of the Department of $743,210, which can be applied towards the expenses of the Department for the current year. The increase of postal revenue, independent of specific appropriation, for the year 1867, over that of 1866, was $850,040. The increase of revenue from the sale of postage stamps and stamped envelopes, was $783,404. The increase of expenditure for 1867, over those of the previous year, was owing chiefly to the extension of the land and ocean mail service. During the past year new postal Conventions have been ratified and exchanged with the United Kingdom of Great Britain, Ireland, Belgium, the Netherlands, Switzerland, the North German Union, Italy and the Colonial Government at Hong Kong, reducing very largely the rates of ocean and land postages to and from, and within those countries. The report of the acting Commissioner of Agriculture presents the condition, wants and progress of an interest eminently worthy the fostering care of Congress, and exhibits a large measure of the useful results achieved during the year to which it refers.

Foreign Affairs.

The re establishment of peace at home and the resumption of extended trade, travel and commerce abroad, have served to increase the number and variety of questions in the department of foreign affairs. None of these questions, however, have seriously disturbed our relations with other States. The Republic of Mexico, having been relieved from foreign intervention, is earnestly engaged in efforts to re-establish her constitutional system of government. A good understanding continues to exist between our Government and the Republics of Hayti and San Domingo, and our cordial relations with the Central and South American States remain unchanged. The tender made in conformity with a resolution of Congress of the good offices of the Government, with a view to an amicable adjustment of peace between Brazil and her allies on one side, and Paraguay on the other; and between Chili and her allies on the one side, and Spain on the other, though kindly received, has in neither case been fully accepted by the belligerents. The war in the valley of the Parana is still vigorously maintained. On the other hand actual hostilities between the Pacific States and Spain have been more than a year suspended. I shall on any proper occasion that may occur renew the conciliatory recommendations which have been already made. Brazil, with enlightened sagacity and comprehensive statesmanship, has opened the great channels of the Amazon and its tributaries to universal commerce. One thing more seems needful to assure a rapid and cheering progress in South America. I refer to those peaceful habits without which States and nations cannot, in this age, well expect material prosperity or social advancement.

The Exposition of Universal Industry at Paris has passed, and seems to have fully realized the high expectations of the French Government. If due allowance be made for the recent political derangement of industry here, the part which the United States has borne in this Exhibition of invention and art may be regarded with very high satisfaction. During the Exposition a conference was held of delegates from several nations, the United States being one, in which the inconveniences of commerce and social intercourse, resulting from the diverse standard of money value, were very fully discussed, and plans were developed for establishing, by universal consent, a common principle for the coinage of gold. These conferences are expected to be renewed, with the attendance of many foreign States not hitherto represented. A report of these interesting proceedings will be submitted to Congress, which will no doubt justly appreciate the great object, and be ready to adopt any measure which may tend to facilitate its ultimate accomplishments. On the 25th of February, 1862, Congress declared by law that treasury notes without interest, authorized by that act, should be legal tender in payment for debts, public and private, within the United States. An annual remittance of $3,000,000 less stipulated expenses accrues to claimants under the convention with Spain in 1834. These remittance since the passage of that act have been paid in such notes; the claimants insist that the Government ought to require payment in coin. The subject may be deemed worthy of your attention.

No arrangement has as yet been reached for the settlement of our claims for British depredations upon the commerce of the United States. I have felt it my duty to decline the proposition of arbitration by her Majesty's Government, because it has hitherto been accompanied by reservations and limitations incompatible with the rights, interest and honor of our country. It is not to be apprehended that Great Britain will persist in her refusal to satisfy these just and reasonable claims, which involve the sacred principle of non-intervention, a principle henceforth not more important to the United States than to all other commercial nations.

Territorial Extention—the West India Islands.

The West India Islands were settled and colonized by European States simultaneously with the settlement and colonization of the American continent. Most of the colonies planted here became independent nations in the close of the last and the beginning of the present century. Our own country embraces communities which at one period were colonies of Great Britian, France, Spain, Holland, Sweden, and Russia. The people in the West Indies, with the exception of those of the Island of Hayti, have neither attained nor aspired to independence; nor have they become prepared for self-defence. Although possessing considerable commercial value they have been held by the several European States which colonized, or at some time conquered them, chiefly for purposes of military and naval strategy in carrying out European policy and designs in regard to this continent. In our Revolutionary war ports and harbors in West India Islands, were used by our enemy to the great injury and embarrassment of the United States. We had the same experience in our second war with Great Britain. The same European policy for a long time excluded us even from trade with the West Indies. While we were at peace with all nations in our recent civil war, the Rebels and their piratical and blockade breaking allies found facilities in the same ports for the work, which they too successfully accomplished, of injuring and devastating the commerce which we are now engaged in rebuilding. We labored especially under this disadvantage, that European steam vessels, employed by our enemies, found friendly shelter, protection and supplies in West Indian ports, while our own naval operations were necessarily carried on from our own distant shore.

A Naval Outpost.

There was then a universal feeling of the want of an advanced naval outpost between the Atlantic coast and Europe. The duty of obtaining such an outpost peacefully and lawfully, while neither doing no *menacing* injury to other States, earnestly engaged the attention of the Executive Department before the close of the war, and it has not been lost sight of since that time. A not entirely dissimilar naval want revealed itself during the same period on the Pacific coast. The required foothold there was fortunately secured by our late treaty with the Emperor of Russia, and it now seems imperative that the more obvious necessities of the Atlantic coast should not be less carefully provided for. A good and convenient port and harbor, capable of easy defence, will supply that want. With the possession of such a station by the United States neither we nor any other American nation need longer apprehend injury or offence from any trans-Atlantic enemy. I agree with our early statesmen that the West Indies naturally gravitate, and may be expected ultimately to be absorbed by the Continental States, including our own. I agree with them also that it is wise to leave the question of such absorption to this process of natural political gravitation. The islands of St. Thomas, St. Johns, which constitute a part of the group called the Virgin Islands, seemed to offer us advantages immediately desirable, while their acquisition could be secured in harmony with the principles to which I have alluded. A treaty has, therefore, been concluded with the King of Denmark for the cessions of those Islands, and will be submitted to the Senate for consideration.

It will hardly be necessary to call the attention of Congress to the subject of providing for the payment to Russia of the sum stipulated in the treaty for the cession of Alaska, possession having been formally delivered to our Commissioner. The Territory remains for the present in care of a military force, awaiting such civil organization as shall be directed by Congress.

Naturalized Citizens.

The annexation of many small German States to Prussia, and the reorganization of that country under a new and liberal Constitution, have induced me to renew the effort to obtain a just and prompt settlement of the long vexed question concerning the claims of foreign States for military service from their subjects naturalized in the United States. In connection with this subject the attention of Congress is respectfully called to a singular and embarrassing conflict of laws. The Executive Department of this Government has hitherto uniformly held, as it now holds that naturalization, in conformity with the Constitution and laws of the United States, absolves the recipient from his native allegiance. The Courts of Great Britian hold that allegiance to the British Crown is indefeasible, and is not absolved by our laws of naturalization. British Judges cite courts and law authorities of the United States in support of that theory against the position held by the executive authority of the United States. This conflict perplexes the public mind concerning the rights of naturalized citizens and impairs the national authority abroad. I called attention to this subject in my last annual message, and now again respectfully appeal to Congress to declare the national will unmistakably upon this important question. The abuse of our laws by the clandestine prosecution of the African slave trade from the American ports by American citizens, has altogether ceased, and under existing circumstances no apprehensions of its renewal in this part of the world are entertained. Under these circumstances it becomes a question whether we shall not propose to her Majesty's Government a suspension or discontinuance of the stipulations for maintaining a naval force for the suppression of that trade.

[Signed] ANDREW JOHNSON.

Washington, December 3d, 1867.

ENTERPRISE MACHINE WORKS,

Logan Street, - - - LEWISTOWN, Pa.

H. D. SLAGLE & BRO., Pro'rs.

O. R. DAVIS, Superintendent.

MANUFACTURERS OF AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, PORTABLE AND STATIONERY STEAM ENGINES AND BOILERS;

Portable Steam Saw Mills;

Iron and Brass castings of every description made and fitted up for Mills, Factories, Blast Furnaces, Forges, Rolling Mills, &c.

We call the attention of TANNERS to our Oven for Burning Tan under Steam Boilers.

☞ TERMS MODERATE.

All orders promptly attended to.

H. D. SLAGLE & BRO.,

sep27m6 Lewistown, Pa.

A RARE CHANCE IS OFFERED ALL PERSONS

To display their Goods;

To sell their Goods;

To gather information;

To make known their wants;

&c., &c. &c. &c., &c., &c., &c., &c.,

by advertisingin the columns of THE GAZETTE.

Dry-Goods, &c.

ANOTHER VETO ON HIGH PRICES!

YOU CAN SAVE MONEY

by buying your GOODS of

MILLER & BOWSER,

Mann's Corner, - - - BEDFORD, Pa.

They are now opening a choice variety of

NEW AND DESIRABLE

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

Dry-Goods,

Ready-Made Clothing,

Fancy Goods,

Notions,

Cotton Yarn,

Hats and Caps,

Boots and Shoes,

Groceries,

Queensware,

Wooden ware,

Tobacco and Cigars,

Brooms,

Baskets,

&c., &c., &c.

LOOK AT SOME OF THEIR PRICES:

CALICO, at 8, 10, 12, 15, 16.

GINGHAM, at 12½, 15, 18, 20.

MUSLIN, at 10, 12, 14, 15, 18, 20.

☞ Cassimeres, Cloths, Satinetts and Ladies' Sacking, at very low prices.

☞ Ladies', Gents' and Misses' Shoes, Sandals and Over-Shoes, in great variety.

☞ Men's, Boys' and Youths' Boots.

☞ Best Coffee, Tea, Sugar and Syrup in the market. Prices low

☞ Feed, Flour, &c., for sale at all times.

☞ We invite all to call and see our goods and compare prices before buying elsewhere.

☞ Our motto is, *Short Proffits.*

☞ TERMS—Cash, Note or Produce.

oct25,'67

GLAD TIDINGS

GOOD GOODS ARE DOWN!

SCHELLSBURG AHEAD!

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!

just received and will be sold

AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

Call at BLACK & BORDER'S,

in Schellsburg,

IF YOU WANT CHEAP GOODS of any kind!

We have no big stock of old goods at big prices.

Our stock is nearly all fresh and new. Look at some of our prices:

MUSLINS, from 10 to 17 cents.

CALICOS, from 8 to 15 cents.

CLOTHS and CASSIMERES at reduced prices.

DRESS GOODS, all kinds, cheaper than before the war.

ALL WOOLEN GOODS 25 per cent. cheaper than any that have been sold this season.

Gloves,
Hosiery,
etc., etc., etc.,
very low.

Groceries,
Queensware,
Wooden Ware
&c., &c.,
at the lowest market prices.

If you want Good Bargains and Good Goods, call at BLACK & BORDER'S.

Schellsburg, Dec. 6m3

WINTER IS COMING!

PREPARE FOR COLD WEATHER!

The undersigned hast just received from the Eastern Cities, a large and varied stock of

WINTER CLOTHING,

which he will sell very CHEAP FOR CASH or COUNTRY PRODUCE. All wool pants and vests as low as $8.00 to $12.00; overcoats, from $8.00 to $30.00; cloths, cassimeres, cassinetts, &c., of the best quality, and at the lowest prices; under-clothing, such as under-shirts and drawers, at $1.00 each; also, flannel shirts, at $1.75.

He has also on hand a large assortment of

DRY-GOODS,

such as ladies' dress goods, consisting of all wool delaines; calicoes, at 10, 12, 15 and 16 cents per yard; muslins, at 10, 12, 14 and 20; also NOTIONS in great variety; queensware, groceries, hoop-skirts, cotton-chain, tobacco and cigars, &c., &c. And a good supply of gum coats and blankets always on hand. Gum blankets at $1.75.

Thankful for past favors, he would solicit the continued patronage of the public, feeling confident that he can please all who purchase at his store. Remember the place, the "Old Colonnade," southeast corner of Richard and Pitt streets, Bedford, Pa. ISAAC LIPPEL.

nov1m3

J. HENRY HUTTON, WITH SHUMWAY, CHANDLER & Co., Wholesale Manufacturers and DEALERS IN BOOTS AND SHOES, 221 Market and 210 Church Streets, PHILADELPHIA.

☞ Your patronage is respectfully solicited.

Aug30,'67.

SLIP BILLS, PROGRAMMES POSTERS, and all kinds of PLAIN AND FANCY JOB PRINTING, done with neatness and despatch, at THE GAZETTE office.

Dry-Goods, etc.

CASH BUYERS, TAKE NOTICE!

SAVE YOUR GREENBACKS!

NEW FALL AND WINTER GOODS, just received,

At J. M. SHOEMAKER'S Store, AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES!

Having just returned from the East, we are now opening a large stock of Fall and Winter Goods, which have been BOUGHT FOR CASH, at nett cash prices, and will be SOLD CHEAP. This being the only full stock of goods brought to Bedford this season, persons will be able to suit themselves better, in style, quality and price, than at any other store in Bedford The following comprise a few of our prices, viz:

Calicoes, at 10, 12, 14, 15, 16 and the best at 18 cents.

Muslins at 10, 12, 14, 15, 16, 18, and and the best at 22 cents.

All Wool Flannels from 40 cts. up.

French Merinoes, all wool Delaines, Coburgs, &c.

SHAWLS —Ladies', children's and misses' shawls, latest styles; ladies' cloaking cloth.

MEN'S WEAR—Cloths, cassimeres, satinetts. jeans, &c.

BOOTS AND SHOES—In this line we have a very extensive assortment for ladies, misses, children, and men's and boys' boots and shoes, all sizes and prices, to suit all.

HATS—A large assortment of men's and boys' hats.

CLOTHING—Men's and boys' coats, pants and vests, all sizes and prices

SHIRTS, &c.—Men's woolen and muslin shirts; Shakspeare, Lockwood and muslin-lined paper collars; cotton chain (single and double, white and colored).

GROCERIES—Coffee, sugar, syrups, green and black teas, spices of all kinds, dye-stuffs, &c.

LEATHER—Sole leather, French and city calf skins, upper leather, linings, &c.

☞ We will sell goods on the same terms that we have been for the last three months—cash, or note with interest from date. No bad debts contracted and no extra charges to good paying customers to make up losses of slow and never paying customers. Cash buyers always get the best bargains, and their accounts are always settled up.

J. M. SHOEMAKER,

Bedford, Sep.27,'67. No. 1 Anderson's Row.

10 per cent. saved in buying your goods for cash, at J. M. SHOEMAKER'S cash and produce store, No. 1 Anderson's Row.

sep27

GREAT BARGAINS!

The undersigned have opened a very full supply of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

Our stock is complete and is not surpassed in EXTENT,

QUALITY AND CHEAPNESS.

The old system of

"TRUSTING FOREVER"

having exploded, we are determined to

SELL GOODS UPON THE SHORTEST PROFIT FOR CASH OR PRODUCE.

☞ To prompt paying customers we will extend a credit of *four months*, but we wish it expressly understood, after the period named, account will be due and interest will accrue thereon.

BUYERS FOR CASH

may depend upon

GETTING BARGAINS.

nov1,'67 A. B. CRAMER & CO.

NEW GOODS!! NEW GOODS!!

The undersigned has just received from the East a large and varied stock of New Goods, which are now open for examination, at

MILL-TOWN,

two miles West of Bedford, comprising everything usually found in a first-class country store, consisting, in part, of

Dry-Goods,
Delaines,
Calicoes,
Muslins,
Cassimers,
Boots and Shoes,
Groceries,
Notions,
&c., &c.

All of which will be sold at the most reasonable prices.

☞ Thankful for past favors, we solicit a continuance of the public patronage.

☞ Call and examine our goods.

may24,'67. G. YEAGER

NEW ARRIVAL.—Just received at M. C. FETTERLY'S FANCY STORE, Straw Hats and Bonnets, Straw Ornaments, Ribbons Flowers, Millinery Goods, Embroideries, Handkerchiefs, Bead-trimmings, Buttons, Hosiery and Gloves, White Goods, Parasols and Sun-Umbrellas, Balmorals and Hoop Skirts, Fancy Goods and Notions, Ladies' and Children's Shoes. Our assortment contains all that is new and desirable. Thankful for former liberal patronage we hope to be able to merit a continuance from all our customers. Please call and see our new stock.

may31

MEDICAL.—DR. A. S. SMITH, having resumed the Practice of Medicine, solicits a generous share of the patronage of the community. Office in his residence, at St Clairsville.

He would call the attention of the public, and to those more immediately interested to the following: His health being too delicate to bear much of the fatigues and exposures consequent on general practice, he has adopted a speciality in the profession.

Soon after commencing practice, some twenty years since, he was attracted by the almost universality of female complaints, both in the married and single state. Partly from natural inclination, and in order to obtain success in practice, these complaints were made the subject of incessant study. These alterations, displacements and deranged functions of the organs peculier to the female, are owing to that refined sense of delicacy on the part of the female, who, ignorant of the consequences, prefers to suffer in silence rather than expose her situation. Seldom cured by the general practitioner, who is prevented by this delicacy from acquiring by experience that tact and skill necessary to discriminate the exact change present, and contents himself with prescribing for the deranged functions, or overlooking the cause, simply for attendant nervous disorders, founding his prescriptions on a Plethoric Anaemonic state of the general system and the result is no benefit, as the number of the long suffering females bears ample testimony. Believing that he has, from long and special attention paid to them, acquired that skill in discriminating and experience in treating, he solicits the suffering to give him a call. No charges for consultation or examination. Visits made to all parts of the county.

Applications for medicines can be made in writing by accompanying stamp for return letter.—Medicines sent when desired. TERMS invariably cash for all medicines and instruments.

nov29m3

DANIEL BORDER,

PITT STREET, TWO DOORS WEST OF THE BEDFORD HOTEL, BEDFORD, PA.

WATCHMAKER AND DEALER IN JEWELRY, SPECTACLES, &C.

He keeps on hand a stock of fine Gold and Silver Watches, Spectacles of Brilliant Double Reined Glasses, also Scotch Pebble Glasses. Gold Watch Chains, Breast Pins, Finger Rings, best quality of Gold Pens. He will supply to order any thing in his line not on hand.

Oct. 20, 1865-

GUNS AND LOCKS.—The undersigned respectfully tenders his services to the people of Bedford and vicinity, as a repairer Guns and Locks. All work promptly attended to. L. DEFIBAUGH

sep 28, '66-tf

Clothing, etc.

REMOVAL! REMOVAL!!

THE BEDFORD CLOTHING EMPORIUM

Has been removed to *SHUCK'S ROOM*, one door West of the Washington House.

The undersigned would beg leave to inform their friends and many customers that they have removed their store to the above named place, where we are prepared to exhibit the largest stock of

READY-MADE CLOTHING

ever brought to Bedford, consisting in part of

Over-Coats,
of every quality and price,
Dress Coats,
Business Coats,
Cassimere Pants,
Cloth Pants,
Cassinet Pants,
Cassimere Vests,
Cloth Vests,
Cassinet Vests.

We have a lot of Army Clothing, Very Cheap:

Blouses,	$2 50
Overcoats,	6 00
Blue Pants,	3 50 @ 4 00
Currying Shirts,	1 50

Our NOTION department is full and complete.

CASSIMERE SHIRTS,
WHITE SHIRTS,
WOOLEN SHIRTS,
at all prices.

The largest stock of

PAPER COLLARS

in Bedford,

Cloth-lined, Linen finished, Lockwood, Enamelled, Cloth imitation, Glazed, of all sizes, for ladies and gents.

SUSPENDERS,
NECK-TIES,
BOWS, &c.

Ladies' and Gents' Linen and Paper Cuffs. Gloves, Hosiery, &c., of every description.

Our CASSIMERES and CLOTHS will be found suitable for old and young, rich and poor. TRIMMINGS of all qualities.

We would call the special attention of gentlemen to our line of HATS, which we boast on in price, quality and style. There is no style but what we have.

Calicos, Delaines, Muslins, Tickings, &c., &c.

CASH BUYERS should call and examine, as our terms are cash or produce.

nov8,'67 R. W. BERKSTRESSER & CO.

Hardware, &c.

HARDWARE!

A NEW HAND AT THE BELLOWS, at the old stand of BLYMYER & SON.

The undersigned, having purchased the entire stock of Geo. Blymyer & Son, and having added thereto, by fresh purchases in the East, respectfully announces to the public, that he is now prepared to sell at the

LOWEST CASH PRICES,

or for

APPROVED COUNTRY PRODUCE,

everything in the *HARDWARE* line, such as Carpenters', Joiners', Cabinet and Shoemakers' tools and findings, cross-cut and mill-saws, grindstones and fixtures. saddlery of all kinds, nails by the keg or pound, wagon tire, strap iron, nail rod, double and single shear, blister and cast steel, horse-shoes by the keg or smaller quantities, double and single bitted axes, cutlery of every description, knives and forks very cheap, and the very best pocket knives, Portemonaies and pocket-books, silver tea and table spoons in sets, brittania ware in sets, trays, &c., paints, oils and varnishes, window glass all sizes, lamps and lamp chimneys, wooden and willow ware, wash boards, churns, manilla rope, halters, bed-cords and twines, brushes of every description, shoe blacking, shovels and forks, grain shovels, chains of all kinds, sausage cutters and sole and kip leather. also the very best calf skins, buffalo robes, and a general variety of goods kept in a first-class HARDWARE STORE.

☞ Our object shall be to be governed by the golden rule, *to do unto others as you would wish to be done by* We intend to sell at par rates, and by fair dealing hope to merit a continuance of the patronage bestowed on Blymyer & Son.

nov1m6 THOMAS M. LYNCH.

LARGEST! CHEAPEST! BEST!

B. M. BLYMYER & CO., have the

LARGEST STOCK OF STOVES ever brought to Bedford.

B. M. BLYMYER & CO., have the

CHEAPEST STOCK OF STOVES ever brought to Bedford.

B. M. BLYMYER & CO., have the

BEST STOCK OF STOVES ever brought to Bedford.

Call and See the Mammoth Stock.

200 STOVES of every size and description.

50 second-hand Stoves, all kinds, which will be sold very low.

THEY WILL NOT BE UNDERSOLD.

Also, TINWARE, of every description,

Cheaper than the Cheapest!

☞ Everybody will please bear in mind that B. M. Blymyer & Co. sell *CHEAPER GOODS*, in their line, of the same quality, than can be sold by any one else in Bedford. ☞ Remember the place, No. 1, Stone Row. sep4,'67.tf

SOLDIERS' BOUNTIES.—The undersigned has the blanks now ready and will attend promptly to the collection of all claims under the law lately passed for the Equalization of Bounties.

aug.17-.f. J. W. DICKERSON.

LUMBER.—60,000 feet Oak, White and Yellow Pine Lumber on hands and for sale by J. B. WILLIAMS & CO, jun14,'67tf Bloody Run, Pa.

THE Local circulation of the BEDFORD GAZETTE is larger than that of any other paper in this section of country, and therefore offers the greatest inducements to business men to advertise in its columns

THE BEDFORD GAZETTE is the best Advertising Medium in Southern Pennsylvania.

Miscellaneous.

THE WASHINGTON LIBRARY COMPANY,

PHILADELPHIA,

is chartered by the State of Pennsylvania, and

Organized in aid of the

RIVERSIDE INSTITUTE

for educating gratuitously

SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' ORPHANS.

Incorporated by the State of N. J.

APRIL 8, 1867.

The Washington Library Company,

by virtue of their CHARTER,

and in

ACCORDANCE WITH ITS PROVISIONS,

will distribute

THREE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS

IN PRESENTS

TO THE SHAREHOLDERS,

On Wednesday, 8th of January, next,

At PHILADELPHIA, Pa.,

Or at the Institute, Riverside, N. J.

One present worth	$40.000
One present worth	20.000
One present worth	10 000
One present worth	5 000
Two presents worth $2 500 each	5 000
One present, valued at	18,000
Two presents, valued at $15,000 each	30.000
One present, valued at	10.000
Four presents, valued at 5,000 each	20.000
Two presents, valued at 3,000 each	6.000
Three presents, valued at 1,000 each	3.000
Twenty presents, valued at 500 each	10.000
Ten presents, valued at 300 each	3,000
Three presents, valued at 250 each	750
Twenty presents, valued at 225 each	4.500
Fifty-five presents, valued at $200 each	11.000
Fifty presents, valued at $75 each	8,750
One hundred and ten presents, valued at $100	11,000
Twenty presents, valued at $75 each	1,500
Ten presents, valued at $50 each	500
The remaining presents consist of articles of use and value, appertaining to the diffusion of Literature and the fine arts	$82,000
	$300,000

Each Certificate of Stock is accompanied with a

BEAUTIFUL STEEL-PLATE ENGRAVING,

worth more at retail than the cost of Certificate,

And also insures to the holder a

PRESENT IN THE GREAT DISTRIBUTION.

SUBSCRIPTION ONE DOLLAR.

Any person sending us ONE DOLLAR, or paying the same to our local Agents, will receive immediately a fine Steel-Plate Engraving, at choice from the following list, and One Certificate of Stock insuring One Present in our published schedule.

ONE DOLLAR ENGRAVINGS.

No. 1—"My Child! My Child!" No. 2—"They're Saved! They're Saved!" No. 3—"Old Seventy-six; or, the Early Days of the Revolution."

Any person paying TWO DOLLARS will receive either of the following fine Steel Plates, at choice, and Two Certificates of Stock, thus be coming entitled to Two Presents.

TWO DOLLAR ENGRAVINGS.

No. 1—"Washington's Courtship." No. 2—"Washington's Last Interview with his Mother."

THREE DOLLAR ENGRAVINGS.

Any person paying THREE DOLLARS will receive the beautiful Steel Plate of "HOME FROM THE WAR," and Three Certificates of Stock, becoming entitled to Three Presents.

FOUR DOLLAR ENGRAVINGS.

Any person paying FOUR DOLLARS shall receive the large and beautiful Steel Plate of "THE PERILS OF OUR FOREFATHERS," and Four Certificates of Stock, entitling them to Four Presents.

FIVE DOLLAR ENGRAVINGS.

Any person who pays FIVE DOLLARS shall receive the large and splendid Steel Plate of "THE MARRIAGE OF POCAHONTAS," and Five Certificates of Stock, entitling them to Five Presents.

The engravings and certificates will be delivered to each subscriber at our Local Agencies, or sent by mail, post paid, or express, as may be ordered.

HOW TO OBTAIN SHARES AND ENGRAVINGS.

Send orders to us by mail, enclosing from $1 to $20, either by Post Office orders or in a registered letter, at our risk. Larger amounts should be sent by draft or express.

10 shares with Engravings,	$9 50
25 shares with Engravings,	23 50
50 shares with Engravings,	46 50
75 shares with Engravings,	69 00
100 shares with Engravings,	90 00

THE RIVERSIDE INSTITUTE

Situate at Riverside, Burlington county, New Jersey, is founded for the purpose of gratuitously educating the sons of deceased Soldiers and Seamen of the United States.

The Board of Trustees consists of the following well-known citizens of Pennsylvania and New Jersey:—

HON. WILLIAM B. MANN, District Attorney, Philadelphia, Pa.
HON. LEWIS R. BROOMALL, Ex-chief coiner U. S. Mint, and recorder of deeds, Philad'a, Pa.
HON. JAMES M. SCOVEL, New Jersey.
HON. W. W. WARE, New Jersey
HENRY GORMAN, Esq., Agent Adams' Express Philadelphia, Pa.
J. E. COE, Esq., of Joy, Coe & Co., Philadelphia.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C., April 18, 1867.—Office of Internal Revenue:—

Having received satisfactory evidence that the proceeds of the enterprise conducted by the "Washington Library Company" will be devoted to charitable uses, permission is hereby granted to said Company to conduct such enterprise exempt from all charge, whether from special tax or other duty. E. A. ROLLINS, Commissioner.

The Association has appointed as Receivers, Messrs. GEORGE A. COOKE & CO., whose well known integrity and business experience will be a sufficient guarantee that the money intrusted to them will be promptly applied to the purpose stated.

PHILADELPHIA, PA., May 20, 1867.

To the Officers and Members of the Washington Library Co., N. S. READ, Secretary.

GENTLEMEN:—On receipt of your favor of the 15th inst., notifying us of our appointment as Receivers for your Company, we took the liberty to submit a copy of your enterprise, to the highest legal authority of the State, and having received his favorable opinion in regard to its legality, and sympathising with the benevolent object of your Association, viz: the education and maintenance of the orphan children of our soldiers and sailors at the Riverside Institute, we have concluded to accept the trust, and to use our best efforts to promote so worthy an object.

Respectfully, yours, &c.,

GEO. A. COOKE & CO.

Address all letters and orders to GEO. A. COOKE & Co., Bankers, 33 South Third Street, Philadelphia, Pa., Receivers for the Washington Library Co. oct18m3

S. J. McCauslin, agent for Bedford and vicinity.